FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 058 26 March 1987

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PETROVSKIY INTERVIEWED ON WORLD SECURITY

AU171450 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 8 Mar 87 pp 1, 4

[Interview With Vladimir Petrovskiy, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, in Moscow by Boris Chakurov, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME correspondent -- date not given]

[Text] [Chakurov] Vladimir Fedorovich, 1 year has passed since the 27th CPSU Congress, which developed a new philosophical concept on the basis of which a specific political platform was worked out for a comprehensive system of international security. Would you please outline the specific steps for its implementation adopted by the USSR?

[Petrovskiy] First of all I would like to point out that the essence of the comprehensive system of international security is as follows: Today, the security of some states cannot be achieved to the disadvantage of other states. This system unites the main spheres of international security -- the military, political, economic, and humane spheres.

The USSR adopted large-scale and specific steps in all these areas. The starting point in the military-political sphere was the 15 January 1986 program on the liquidation of nuclear weapons until the year 2000. Even before it, the USSR appealed for the halt of all nuclear tests and repeatedly prolonged its unilateral moratorium. The concept of the Reykjavik meeting also belongs to the USSR. At the negotiating table in Reykjavik, the USSR proposed initiatives which, if the other side had positively responded, would have meant the end of the arms race and a crucial turning point toward disarmament and the removal of the nuclear threat.

The USSR's newest important step, the proposal to separate the issue of the nuclear medium-range missiles in Europe and to sign immediately a separate agreement on that issue, was also inspired by the goal of remove the nuclear threat.

Together with its allies from the Warsaw Pact, the USSR adopted bold and large-scale steps related to the issue of measures of confidence and the limiting of conventional weapons and armed troops in Europe. We expressed readiness to fully liquidate chemical weapons.

The USSR appealed to the countries of Asia and the Pacific to jointly strengthen security for each and every country in this huge region, and to develop equal and mutually beneficial cooperation. The signing of the Delhi Declaration became an event of great historical significance. This document unites our philosophical and political approaches toward constructing a state without nuclear weapons and oppression with the approaches of great India and the other states of the Movement of the Nonaligned Countries.

Everyone can see our new approaches toward the humanitarian problems incorporated in the "third basket" of the Helsinki Final Act. As Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed in his speech at the international forum "For a Nuclear-Free World. For the Survival of Humanity", we are striving to translate our comprehensive philosophical view of the world to the language of practical policy and concrete acts.

[Chakurov] As deputy minister of foreign affairs you must deal a lot with the issues of creating a comprehensive system of international security. Would you share your impression of how this idea is greeted throughout the world?

[Petrovskiy] One can already draw some general conclusions about how the discussion of this issue with our opponents is proceeding, and what the position of this or that country, or the various blocs, is on this issue.

If one reviews the U.S. attitude toward this idea, one notices that certain circles, which influence the formation of their country's foreign policy course, oppose the participation of the United States in the discussions on the issues of creating a comprehensive system of international security. This is caused by the fear that such a system threatens their ideological and political postulates and undermines the foundations of the present American military and political doctrine. These, of course, are imaginary fears. The comprehensive system of international security threatens nobody. It is a matter of general interest.

One notices a multi-plan attitude in the approach of the NATO's European countries and the continent's neutral states toward the issue of creating a comprehensive system of international security. On the one hand, the basic postulates of our concept of a comprehensive system of international security are consonant in general lines with the ideas proposed by political figures in the West, representatives of scientific circles, and cultural figures, and represent an original and concentrated reincarnation of these ideas. It suffices to mention, for instance, the ideas proposed by the "Palme Commission," in whose work noted political and state figures from many countries actively participated. On the other hand, many of them, moving in the channels of the U.S. foreign policy principles, are not ready today to openly declare their interest in this idea and take an active part in the discussion of this issue on an international level. This could be seen at the recent voting at the United Nations on the relevant resolution, when the United States voted "against" it, while the other NATO states abstained.

There also are certain differences in the approach toward the issue of creating a comprehensive system of international security among the neutral and nonaligned countries. While some states, such as Austria and Finland actively participate in the dialogue on these issues, other states align with other positions.

[Chakurov] What basic argument is used against the Soviet initiative for a comprehensive system of international security?

[Petrovskiy] The negative argument has a purely formalistic character. Why must one talk about a comprehensive system of security when there is the UN Charter which contains a postulate on collective security? True, collective security is represented in the UN Charter, however, collective security and our proposal for a comprehensive system of security relate to each other, as the philosophers say, as a part to the whole. One must remember that historically the task of collective security, as we noted at the 27th CPSU Congress, is aimed against the general threat for entire mankind -- the threat of self-destruction on the part of mankind.

Finally, collective security recognized the inevitability of military conflicts, and therefore stressed the issue of stopping an aggression.

The comprehensive system of international security, which we proposed, springs from the fact that conditions must be created which are to exclude both nuclear and conventional wars. Therefore, simultaneously with creating material and legal barriers, measures of prophylactic and preventive character also obtain a great significance.

A new and especially important element in the present postulate is the necessary creation of new foundations of international security in the humanitarian, economic, and other areas of internatioal life, within the concept of creating a comprehensive system of international security.

In this context we can observe the classical example of the Western propaganda's double standard: When it considers it profitable, it raises the issue of an imperfection in the UN Charter, while now it tries also to juxtapose the Charter's postulates to the idea of creating a comprehensive system of international security.

[Chakurov] In the West they maintain that the war can be prevented only with great difficulty if the factor of "nuclear containment" disappears.

[Petrovskiy] From a theoretical point of view, one of the most interesting issues is the one on the system of guaranteeing security in the nuclear-free century. This issue now emerges in the foreground. What factor will the role of containment play under the conditions of a nuclear-free and violence-free world, as the Delhi Declaration states? If we are speaking in general terms, the creation of a comprehensive system of international security poses on the agenda the necessity of creating a system of political, material, and moral-psychological guarantees of preventing the war. In order to ensure the effective functioning of the system, it is necessary to first free ourselves from the lack of trust among the states and peoples. Trust must be created through the experience of cooperation, mutual acquaintance, and the solution of common issues. In principle, we cannot agree with those people in the West, who are trying to turn this issue upside down. You see, first of all we need trust, and then everything else -- disarmament, cooperation, and joint projects. We must proceed toward trust and toward its creation, strengthening, and development through common deeds. We think that this is the most rational way.

In this context the issue emerges of the place and role of the international mechanisms as original regulators of the system of security.

[Chakurov] How would you review in more detail the concept of humanitarian security. What joint international actions are possible in this area?

[Petrovskiy] This concept emerged first during the all-European Helsinki process. The humanitarian area includes such issues as the unification of families, contacts among people, the creation of a new information order, and the struggle against terrorism. Until now these issues have been reviewed independently, as separate international issues. They were not included in the context of international security. However, one must see that international relations today are mortally influenced by the cult of power and the militarization of consciousness.

The issues of humanitarian character were reviewed at the 27th CPSU Congress as a component part of the comprehensive system of international security. In other words, in order to guarantee security and prevent wars, it is equally important to regulate the entire complex of humanitarian issues and the military-political issues as well. This can be facilitated to a large degree by the democratization of thought at the international level, equality, and the indepedent and active participation of all states -- big, small, and medium-size -- in the affairs of the international community.

The international public must also have its important say.

If international relations are to be "humanized," we need appropriate actions in the humanitarian area, more specifically, in everything related to information, contacts among people, creative exchange, and so forth. This will facilitate the creation of moral guarantees of protecting peace as well as material guarantees in this area.

It is no secret that the informational aggression, practiced by some countries, leads not only toward intellectual impoverishment, but also prevents the normal association of people from different countries and hinders the mutual enrichment of cultures. It evokes hatred and alienation among nations.

The USSR is open and ready to conduct a broad and overt exchange of opinions on the entire epectrum of issues of the comprehensive system of international security with all states, on the level of inter-state contacts and international forums with the participation of state and political figures, representatives of the international public and the business circles, who cherish the ideals of peace and mankind.

NAZARKIN ADDRESSES DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PM201149 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Kusnetsov dispatch: "Responsible Tasks"]

[Text] Geneva -- The disarmament conference is celebrating its 25th anniversary.

In marking this date, the representatives of Norway, the GDR, and Bulgaria stressed in their speeches at the last plenary session that international practice persistently demands that the multilateral disarmament talks be stepped up and become more fruitful, that important agreements be reached on the fundamental questions of ending the arms race and nuclear tests, and that a convention be concluded banning chemical weapons. Space problems have a special place in the conference's work. The Sri Lankan, Egyptian, Swedish, French, Hungarian, and other delegations expressed alarm over the plans to transfer the arms race to space and called for their implementation to be prevented.

"We cannot close our eyes," Yu.K. Nazarkin, head of the Soviet delegation, said in his speech, "to the fact that over the last few decades not a single international agreement has been reached at the Disarmament Conference. The conference, we believe, should be used as far as possible for overcoming the obstacles in the way of intensive and productive talks. It is a question of crucial tasks linked with mankind's survival.

"At the same time," the Soviet delegate noted, "we are satisfied about the creation of a special committee on the prevention of an arms race in space, and reaffirm our readiness to actively and constructively participate in its work. The Soviet delegation believes that opportunities already exist for reaching agreement on partial measures to prevent the launching of arms into space and, in particular, to embark on the drafting of agreements on immunity for artificial earth satellites and the banning of antisatellite weapons."

In order to get things moving, the USSR proposes examining the possibility of setting up international verification [kontrol] of the prevention of placing any weapons in space -- verification [kontrol] that envisages the establishment of an international inspectorate with the right of access to any launch sites. It could monitor any space launches.

The Soviet representative also called for the work on an agreed convention banning radiological weapons to be accelerated. For its part, the Soviet delegation, urging the conference participants to approach this problem with the utmost seriousness and to take practical steps toward solving it, is prepared to examine various plans from other countries.

PENTAGON, NATO MILITARY STRATEGIES REVIEWED

Pentagon's Strategic Concepts

PM251031 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[First of a series of articles by Major General R. Simonyan, retired, doctor of military sciences, under the rubric "The Pentagon's Strategic Goals": "The Multi-Option Plans of Aggression" -- first two drafts are KRASNAYA ZVEZDA introduction. Passages within slantlines published in boldface]

[Text] The U.S. military-strategic concepts which reflect the administration's official views on the nature of wars in preparation have undergone many changes. What has not changed is their aggressive nature and U.S. imperialism's claim to the "right" to impose by force of arms its order on other countries and to thwart revolutionary and other progressive movements.

Today we publish the first in a series of articles which reveal the aggressive thrust and content of the Pentagon's military-strategic concepts.

Directive 59, signed by President Carter, is still in force. The main aim of U.S. military-political strategy is formulated in it as the destruction of socialism as a sociopolitical system and the restoration of the capitalist system as the only system in the world. This idea was further developed by President Reagan who declared his ambitious intention "to write off communism as a sad and unnatural chapter in mankind's history."

In pursuit of these arrogant and, let's be frank, reckless aims, the strategy of "direct confrontation" and specific plans for the buildup and application [primeneniye] of armed forces were elaborated. Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, makes no secret of the fact that the new strategy is aimed at achieving "total and unquestionable U.S. military superiority" and "the restoration of America's leading role in the world," it is designed to "actively counter the USSR in all parts of the world" and "ensure readiness for waging war."

The strategy's specific aims are formulated in the "Guidelines for the Development of the U.S. Armed Forces" elaborated by the Pentagon. They contain the following statement about achieving victory in nuclear war: "The United States must win the upper hand and be able within a short time to force the USSR to cease military actions on U.S. terms." For this purpose it is deemed necessary above all to "decapitate the structure of military-political power in the USSR and the nuclear and conventional forces," and also to destroy "industrial sectors which determine military potential."

They also pursue the unrealizable and illusory aim of reducing to a minimum the damage inflicted on the United States as a result of a retaliatory strike.

The question arises: How is one to reconcile these U.S. military department guidelines with President Reagan's public pronouncements to the effect that "nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought?" The answer clearly ought to be sought in a revelation made by P. Nitze, special adviser to the U.S. President and to the secretary of state on questions of arms control and a true expert when it comes to the administration's "political intrigues." According to his definition the word "policy" is to be understood in two ways: As specific principles by which the administration is guided in its actions, and as "political statements" served up to the broad public in the hope of achieving a "political or a psychological effect" -- in other words, in order to deceive.

Both of these interpretations are incorporated in the strategy of "direct confrontation," which contemplates the unleashing and waging of various kinds of war: all-out or "limited," nuclear or conventional war, and correspondingly short or protracted war. Let us examine them.

/All-out nuclear war./ The main emphasis, as in the past, is placed on preparations for an all-out nuclear war based on a multitude of options for the use [ispolzovaniye] in such a war of the strategic offensive forces -- from so-called "selective" nuclear strikes to massed nuclear strikes against the whole complex of installations on the territory of the USSR and other socialist countries.

The plans for the "selective" use of the strategic offensive forces comprise a multitude of options for nuclear strikes in which nuclear munitions ranging from several units to several thousand units would be used. Such strikes are planned against various installations on the territory of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and also in areas of so-called "vital U.S. interests," in particular in the Near and the Middle East.

The list of targets to be hit during a massed use [primeneniye] of strategic nuclear forces comprises installations of military potential, political, state, and military leadership organs, major installations in key sectors of industry, transport, and communications, and also major administrative centers in the USSR.

/Limited nuclear war./ In the strategy of "direct confrontation" special stress is laid on waging so-called regional nuclear wars, confined to a specific region, primarily Europe. The deployment in West Europe of a qualitatively new component of the NATO allied armed forces, namely means of a nuclear first strike -- the U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles -- is based on precisely these adventurist schemes.

The concept of theater nuclear war in the way that it is presented is highly contradictory and difficult to implement. The experience of war indicates quite clearly that it never proved possible to contain conflagrations within the limits drawn up beforehand. As soon as you start using nuclear weapons in the "battlefield" or a "limited" area, they may be used on a strategic scale.

/Conventional wars./ The U.S. strategy of "direct confrontation" (and under its impact also the NATO strategy of "flexible response") is geared also to preparing the armed forces for unleashing and waging wars using only conventional means of destruction. [paragraph continues]

For propaganda purposes this is served up as one the ways to overcome the "nuclear impasse." However, first, modern warfare, even if it is confined to "conventional" means can bring untold suffering to the people of the continent. Second, the likelihood that it will grow into a nuclear war is very great. Not even the American and NATO military experts rule this out.

Of late the U.S. military doctrine is paying considerable attention to so called /"low-intensity" conflicts/. This term is used to describe various forms of armed violence which, in the view of the U.S. strategists, need not grow into "limited" war, and it also describes other instances of a show of strength and subversive actions of various kinds launched by Washington in connection with domestic political events in countries with regimes which Washington finds unacceptable.

Not by accident did the West German journal BLAETTER FUER DEUTSCHE UND INTERNATIONALE POLITIK refer to the reasoning behind such conflicts elaborated by the Pentagon as a "concept of state terrorism." It is a question of carefully planned and sufficiently well-rehearsed actions (on a global scale) against national and liberation movements or progressive governments. The armed aggression against Grenada in 1983, for instance, and the actions of the counterrevolution against the legitimate governments in Nicaragua, Angola, Afghanistan, Cambodia, and other developing states, the piratical actions against sovereign Libya, and so forth rank in this category of conflicts, according to U.S. view.

All the goals of the strategy of "direct confrontation," bearing in mind the armed conflicts possible in the present age, have been translated into extremely dangerous multi-option plans and large-scale material preparations for war. They are pushing mankind to the brink of a catastrophe.

The stance of the Soviet Union on the fundamental questions of war and peace is commonly known. "We," M.S. Gorbachev has said, "deny the right of the leadership of any country, be it the USSR, the United States, or any other country, to pass the death sentence on mankind. We are not a judge and the billions of people are not criminals who must be punished. For this reason it is necessary to dismantle the nuclear guillotine. The nuclear powers must cast off the nuclear shadow and stride out into the nuclear-free world."

Origin of SRINF Issue

WA241500 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 11, 23 Mar 87 p 6

[Article by Sergey Karaganov, research associate of the Institute of USA and Canada Studies under the USSR Academy of Sciences, under the rubric "A Continent Without Missiles": "What's Behind the References to Short-Range Missiles"]

[Text] An excursus into history will help us trace this issue to its origin.

The all-round modernization of battlefield nuclear weapons was decided upon by the NATO nuclear planning group in 1974-75, at the U.S. initiative. In addition to the headquarters concerned, the job was tackled by the so-called European-American Workshop -- a research group of conservative American and West European experts who included Richard Burt, now U.S. Ambassador to the F.R.G., the well-known American right-wing strategists Albert Wohlstetter and Henry Rowen, the F.R.G. conservative Uwe Nerlich and the British conservative Laurence Martin, and Johan Holst, now Norway's Defence Minister. [paragraph continues]

It was the workshop that came up with the "double-track decision" and wrote the October 1977 speech for the then F.R.G. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt -- the prelude to the deployment of American intermediate-range missiles in Europe. The workshop's recommendations were not confined to the deployment of the new intermediate-range missiles. In 1977 it published a book entitled "Beyond Nuclear Deterrent" substantiating NATO's new tactical concept, which later came to be known as the "Rogers plan" or "Follow-on Forces Attack." The plan was to have been carried out by means of "a new weapons generation of dual-capable stand-off weapons and cruise missiles."

In May 1977, on President Carter's insistence, the NATO Council adopted a long-term rearmament programme. Working groups were formed to finalize it. Group No. 10, formed in October of the same year to look into a nuclear rearmament plan, was the one that recommended the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles. Plans for the modernization and buildup of other U.S. missiles in Europe were shelved for the time being -- but not abandoned.

The deployment of new-generation nuclear missiles was officially sanctioned by NATO's Montebello decision in October 1983. In Montebello, NATO leaders agreed on reducing the over-sized U.S. nuclear arsenal in Europe (about 7,000 warheads). The reduction was supposed to sweeten the bitter pill for the West Europeans to swallow: the commencement of Pershing 2 and cruise missile deployment in the continent.

The U.S. nuclear arms cut amounted to the scrapping of outdated and inefficient nuclear ammunition: atomic mines, warheads for AA-missiles, and nuclear artillery shells. These were to be replaced not only by intermediate-range missiles but also by longer-range systems. The U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defence for nuclear affairs, Richard Wagner, said at a Senate hearing that the Montebello decision provided for "the proportion changing from a heavy reliance on short-range systems to a stronger reliance on longer-range systems which have more utility, both from a political point of view and, as our ability to consider striking deeper targets increases, in increased military capability as well." It was reported at the same hearing that the Montebello decision had set NATO the aim of "across-the-board modernization," specifically of developing longer-range missiles than the American Lances and Honest Johns now deployed in Western Europe (and capable of hitting targets over 115-120 km away).

Hard as the censors tried to black out the military officials' answers to senators' questions, the minutes of the hearings show beyond doubt that it had been decided in Montebello to deploy missiles of still greater range: 200 to 500 km. The plan was to have been implemented by the early nineties. The elaboration of political decisions was paralleled by the development of these missiles. Although they are highly classified, scraps of information about them occasionally filter into the press.

Before 1984, the U.S. Army and Air Force were busy developing, by joint effort, the JTACMS missile. The U.S. House Armed Services Committee was told at a hearing that the missile was intended for use "with options for conventional, chemical and nuclear munitions."

Later, however, the two arms of the service failed to agree on uniform missile specifications. So the army continued to develop JTACMS, and the Air Force its cruise missile.

It has transpired that the American corporations Martin-Marietta and Vought are developing the T-16 and T-22 missiles with an effective radius of up to 200 km. The missiles are to go into operation by the end of this decade. The CAM-40 missile (a version of Pershing 2 modified to carry non-nuclear warheads) is on the drawing boards.

Bonn and Washington are unanimous in the belief that an intermediate-range missile agreement can be reached only if missiles with a range of 150 to 500 km are negotiated, the DPA news agency reported late in November 1986. Incidentally, NATO had never singled out missiles with such ranges into a separate category before. Under discussion were missiles with ranges of up to 100 km and of 100 to 1,000 km. The unexpected singling out of the missiles in the 150- to 500-km category is obviously intended to block the talks on intermediate-range missiles and justify the deployment of shorter-range U.S. missiles.

One cannot help getting the impression that all the talk about Soviet superiority in short-range missiles is intended to camouflage NATO's own plans for building up these weapons (as has repeatedly been the case in the past). Clearly, this can only impede the advance along the road towards a nuclear-free Europe. It is easy to imagine the haste with which certain NATO members are now seeking ways to block an agreement on intermediate-range missiles by references to short-range missiles and, of course, to an "imbalance" in conventional and chemical weapons.

All these issues can be resolved at the negotiating table. To begin with, the sides could get down to a serious discussion of the Warsaw Treaty countries' proposals for the reduction of conventional arms, and the banning and elimination of chemical weapons.

As for short-range missiles, the Soviet Union suggests early negotiations on their reduction and eventual elimination. Whatever imbalance there is, it must be levelled out, not up. Besides, the U.S.S.R. suggests that the more dangerous offensive weapons be removed from Europe. In the interests of European and world security, the military blocs' concepts and doctrines must be based on defence principles. We are for a drastic reduction of the armed forces in general to reasonable limits, and for the non-development and non-production of super-destructive conventional weapons.

All these measures are to facilitate progress towards a stable and non-nuclear Europe, a world without nuclear arms.

Disarmament Talks Impeded

LD242344 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; studio commentary by Spartak Beglov, political observer of NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, entitled: "NATO's Bonds on the Road to Nuclear Disarmament"]

[Text] Hello comrades! Redman, a representative of the United States Department of State confirmed on Monday that the agreement being elaborated for the Geneva talks on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe must guarantee the United States the right to reach the same level as the Soviet Union in close-range missiles in Europe.

Meanwhile the Soviet proposal of 28 February points out clearly that our country is ready -- immediately following the signing of an agreement on medium-range missiles -- to remove from the GDR and the CSSR its enhanced-range operational-tactical missiles and simultaneously to begin talks aimed at reducing and completely eliminating other operational-tactical purpose missiles.

There are thus no foundations for the United States and NATO to demand some kind of compensation in this type of weapon. What's the matter? This is the matter: The English weekly THE OBSERVER reported on Sunday that disarmament specialists at Bradford University in England had uncovered unpublished materials from a session of NATO Defense Ministers in October 1983. From them, it turned out that 3 1/2 years ago NATO made a decision to modernize its operational-tactical nuclear weapons in the European theater and to deploy [razvernut] in Western Europe 2,000 new close-range missiles [rakety blizhnego radiusa deystviya] and also nuclear charges and bombs. Let us note that this decision was approved by the governments but concealed from the public.

Now the design of the strings being attached and discussed today in the NATO capitals can be seen clearly: They simply want to find a loophole to escalate [narashchivat] new types of nuclear weapons. There was a time when the West's ruling circles reproached the Soviet side for being nonlegitimate in tying the question of medium-range missiles to the rest of the problems in nuclear disarmament. Now that we have agreed to this and separated the medium-range missiles from the Reykjavik package, these selfsame figures have taken to impeding the talks with their strings.

Where then is the logic? The conclusion suggests itself: Either these figures were insincere when they put forward the so-called zero option or the truth is that it is hard for them to give up nuclear weapons. The question can stand only this way and no other.

WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS HOLD MEETING

TASS Lists Participants

LD241614 Moscow TASS in English 1534 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- A regular session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the member states of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance opened in Moscow today.

Attending the session's proceedings are Petr Mladenov, foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, Oskar Fischer, foreign minister of the German Democratic Republic, Marian Orzechowski, foreign minister of the Polish People's Republic of Romania, Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister of the USSR, and Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Under discussion at the session are matters pertaining to the situation in Europe and in the world as a whole. Particular attention is paid to the issues of ending the arms race, first and foremost the nuclear arms race, reducing the armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, and enhancing European and universal security.

Gorbachev Meets With Ministers

LD251608 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a meeting today with those participating in the session of the Foreign Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Pact member-states comprising the foreign affairs ministers of: the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mladenov; the Hungarian People's Republic, Varkonyi; the GDR, Fischer; the Polish People's Republic, Orzechowski; the Socialist Republic of Romania, Totu; and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Chnoupek.

During their conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of comradeship and complete mutual understanding, the ministers expressed satisfaction with regard to the restructuring work of the Foreign Ministers' Committee, which is becoming more and more creative and envisions enhancing everyone's initiative in the implementation of the jointly elaborated line of the socialist community countries. Note was made of the great importance of the soviet initiatives aimed at ensuring the survival of mankind and guaranteeing reliable security for all people and for all countries, and at the creation of a nonviolent world free of nuclear weapons. Particular stress was laid on the historic significance for the destinies of socialism and for the world today of the process now in progress in the Soviet Union with regard to the acceleration of socioeconomic development, restructuting, and democratization.

Having expressed satisfaction with the work of the Foreign Ministers' Committee, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev dwelled on the need to impart even greater dynamism and flexibility to it, so that this important instrument for the coordination of the foreign policy activity of the fraternal socialist countries should be fully in accordance with the increased and more complex tasks in the world arena, and with the expanding possibilities for the peace-loving policy of socialism to have an effect on the destiny of the world.

It is a fact that the initiatives of the Soviet Union and of the Warsaw Pact member-states, aimed at avoiding a nuclear catastrophe and at disarmament, are winning sympathy and support from world public opinion, and are changing the very atmosphere of international life.

The Soviet Union approaches the matter of peace and war with full responsibility. It has done and will do all that depends on it to protect humanity from the threat of nuclear destruction. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted that the fraternal parties and countries build their relations on the stable foundation of equal rights and independence, and responsibility, initiative, and coordination. The CPSU and the Soviet Union are invariably true to the line developed collectively by the socialist community countries.

Speaking of the internal affairs of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that the Soviet people are solving tasks that have long-term consequences for the opening up of possibilities inherent in the socialist system. Restructuring is not a simple matter; it does not move without struggle and without problems insofar as it touches many people and the whole of society. However, the desire of communists and all Soviet people is one: Not to stop half-way, but to take the matter of renewing all aspects of Soviet life right up to the end.

Comrade Gorbachev expressed the wish to participants of the Foreign Ministers' Committee and all diplomats of the socialist countries for creative boldness, an innovatory approach in achieving noble aims, and the nonpermissibility of war. He also asked that a comradely welcome should be conveyed to the leaders of the fraternal parties of the Warsaw Pact member states.

Taking part in the meeting were Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

CEMA COOPERATION BODY SIGNS ACCORD IN ULAANBAATAR

PM241131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "End of Session"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 20 Mar -- The 22d session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in the area of material and technical supply has ended here. Taking part in it were ministers and leaders of departments from Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR.

The session discussed a report on progress in the implementation of the program for CEMA members' cooperation in saving and making rational use of material resources for the period through the year 2000, which is being submitted for examination at the next Council session. There also was an examination of the results of design work carried out jointly by specialists from the CEMA countries in the creation of new types of standardized packaging and special containers and the automation of storage. The session participants analyzed the situation regarding the use of secondary resources.

Agreements were signed on cooperation in developing high-productivity warehousing equipment and organizing the collection of spent elements and dry batteries and extracting the zinc and manganese from them.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PRC, UK Visits; U.S. Broadcast

PM251313 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing was held at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Center 24 March on current questions of international policy. A spokesman of the USSR Foreign Ministry informed Soviet and foreign journalists in detail about the first day of the latest meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-states' foreign ministers committee.

It also was reported that the 10th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations at the deputy foreign minister level is planned for the 2d half of April in Moscow. They will continue the exchange of opinions, in particular on questions of bilateral relations with a view to their further expansion and deepening in various directions.

At the briefing an appraisal was given of a report on the U.S. ABC Television Company 20 March broadcast on alleged "talks between the USSR and Iran on the deployment of two super-secret Soviet electronic reconnaissance stations on Iranian territory." The broadcast alleges that as "payment" for "stations already set up," the Soviet Union supplied Scud tactical missiles which had somehow been used by the Iranians to strike at Baghdad. There is no doubt, it was stressed at the briefing, that such disinformation is designed to complicate relations between the USSR and the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf and, at the same time, to divert the attention of the American public from the political scandal around "Irangate."

Replying to a question about the forthcoming visit by the prime minister of Great Britain to the USSR, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that her speech in Torquay on 21 March regrettably contained elements of a nature unfriendly to us. Nevertheless, we hope that Thatcher's visit will give a new impetus to bilateral relations in various fields.

The statement by the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman on the latest speeches by representatives of the U.S. Administration concerning the situation in Afghanistan was read out at the briefing.

U.S. Blamed for DRA 'Bloodshed'

PM251851 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Statement by the USSR Foreign Ministry Spokesman"]

[Text] Of late representatives of the U.S. Administration have been pronouncing on the situation in and around Afghanistan. I am referring, in particular, to a special proclamation by President Reagan in which he declared one day in March as "Afghanistan Day."

It is possible to say the following in this context.

The Washington declarations, which are characterized by deliberate distortion of facts and events, inflammatory rhetoric, and irresponsibility, emphasize yet again the immorality of the U.S. leaderships' approach to the fate of the Afghan people who are living through a difficult and crucial stage in their history.

It is obvious to the whole world that the only possible solution in Afghanistan is a political one. The only country which is steering a military course is the United States. Essentially the war in Afghanistan is an American war. The United States is increasing its financial aid to antigovernment forces. The flow of weapons is not only increasing in quantity, the counterrevolutionaries are also being supplied with increasingly sophisticated types of weapons, "Stinger" anti-aircraft missiles in particular, whose delivery to the dushman gangs may result in a new dangerous upsurge of international terrorism.

The United States insists on dragging out the fratricidal war in Afghanistan for ever. This is being done against the backdrop of emerging real opportunities for an accord at the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva, at which definite progress was achieved during the last round.

The prospects of an accord being achieved and the successes of the policy of national reconciliation in Afghanistan clearly conflict with the schemes of the U.S. Administraton. Washington is doing its utmost to block or thwart a political settlement.

During recent contacts with the U.S. side, its representatives professed interest in a peaceful settlement. If the assurances of sympathies for the Afghan people are genuine, what is stopping them from translating them into practical steps? Refraining from kindling a military conflict in Afghanistan would be an acknowledgement of the objective realities and demands of our time. Can Washington summon up sufficient wisdom and political courage for this solution, which is the only correct one? Whatever the case, Washington should know that the responsibility for continued bloodshed rests with U.S. policy.

Thatcher's 'Unfriendly' Speech

LD241438 Moscow TASS in English 1416 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- The speech made by Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in the city of Torquay on March 21 regrettably contains a sufficient portion of the elements which are of unfriendly nature to us, said Boris Pyadyshev, spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry. He spoke at a briefing at the Foreign Ministry press centre today.

One can assume that this speech has been affected to a no small extent by the election campaign issues and is a kind of a tribute to those quarters in Britain and in the West as a whole which are out to contain the process of normalizing East-West relations. Although, a question arises if it is expedient to make such crucial issues as mankind's survival the topic of the election fight.

In any case, this speech to my view is unsuccessful in terms of setting the stage for the upcoming visit of the prime minister of Britain to the Soviet Union, Pyadyshev stressed.

Warsaw Pact Meeting Discussions

LD241557 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1430 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 24 Mar (TASS) -- The routine session of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee that opened today is centering its attention on essential questions of modern times: eliminating the nuclear threat, saving mankind from the burden of nuclear and other arms, strengthening European and universal security, and developing international cooperation, announced USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshev.

At the session, he said, it was stressed that the major initiatives put forward by the USSR in Reykjavik mark a qualitatively new approach to disarmament problems. Questions relating to the implementation of the proposals contained in the Budapest appeal by Warsaw Pact member-states are being examined thoroughly. The allied states resolutely advocated a ban on chemical weapons, the liquidation of existing stockpiles, as well as the industrial base for manufacturing them. An exchange of opinion concerning the Vienna meeting is in progress.

As was stressed in the speech by Eduard Shevardnadze and the ministers of other allied states, the Foreign Ministry spokesman continued, the international positions of the socialist community continue to be strengthened thanks to the internal processes in the allied states. Domestic policy has not had such a strong and direct effect on foreign policy for a long time. This process is a necessary objective; it is in keeping with the realities and demands of the time. Socialism is strengthening, developing, and perfecting itself on its own ground and simultaneously is exerting an ever growing influence on the worldwide situation and on world policy. Participants in the session pointed out in their speeches that certain Western politicians are in return proposing to search for new, less well-worn avenues. It goes without saying that we welcome this. For other Western politicians, the old, well-trodden rut is still typical; they are thrown from one side to the other, from the myth of a military threat from the East to calls to deal with us from a position of strength. By deceiving itself with a strong-arm policy, the West demonstrates overall its inability to make reasonable compromise decisions, stated the USSR Foreign Ministry representative.

During the discussions at sessions of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee the following was noted: The primary difference now is not simply that the socialist countries have put forward initiatives and proposals which cover the whole range of key security questions; the United Nations approves the idea of a comprehensive system of peace and security. The concept of a nonnuclear world has become the philosophical and practical basis for talks on nuclear and space weapons. The Budapest address has been made a commonplace of specific talks. The plan to strengthen security in the Asian Pacific region is included on the international agenda and is generating contacts and consultations Dialogue between CEMA and the EEC is developing.

It was noted at the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee sessions that the Geneva talks now have taken on a serious quality even though the U.S. side is making attempts to raise new issues and to stretch the area of discussion artificially. The forthcoming talks with Secretary of State Shultz in Moscow will make it possible to evaluate U.S. intentions and the outlook for the Geneva talks.

The crucial phase of drawing up decisions has been reached at the Vienna meeting. Removing the disarmament problem from the Helsinki process would deform and degenerate [the process] and would undermine our attempts to strengthen the foundations of the European house.

All the participants in the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee session stressed that the Warsaw Pact is constantly expanding its role as one of the major factors in strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

Warsaw Pact: Euromissiles Accord

AU241519 Paris AFP in English 1518 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 24 (AFP) -- Foreign Ministers of the seven-nation Warsaw Pact alliance Tuesday called for a quick accord on Euromissiles between the United States and the Soviet Union, Soviet spokesman Boris Pyadyshev said. The officials stressed the need for a separate accord between the superpowers to remove medium-range missiles from Europe adding that the forthcoming visit to Moscow by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in April will be a testing ground to sound the American position, Mr. Pyadyshev said.

The Seven said the current U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva were "serious" but they accused the American side of "raising new issues" to blow up the agenda of discussions. The Pact's meeting in Moscow marks the 10th anniversary of the alliance and talks are expected to resume on Wednesday, Mr. Pyadyshev said. Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze inaugurated Tuesday's meeting with a speech covering the situation in Europe, disarmament and the need to reinforce international security.

CSCE ENVOY IN VIENNA BACKS POLISH PROPOSAL

LD241446 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Vienna March 24 TASS -- Major General Viktor Tatarnikov, member of the Soviet delegation, made a statement today at the Vienna meeting of representatives of countries, participants of the conference on security and cooperation in Europe. He called attention to the state of affairs that has arisen at the meeting over such an important problem of the time as military aspects of security in Europe. He stressed that the new Soviet proposal for an immediate solution of the problem of medium-range nuclear missiles and the readiness of the Soviet side to begin talks with the purpose of reducing and fully eliminating theatre nuclear weapons tend to facilitate progress on matters of disarmament.

The problem of disarmament today is more pressing than ever before. At a time when general philosophic statements are being made at the Vienna meeting, the Soviet representative said, more and more first-strike nuclear weapons arrive in Europe and new types of conventional weapons of increased destructive power are developed and adopted for service. One gets the impression that some people would like to bury the Helsinki ideas of disarmament in Europe under piles of deadly weapons and remove the problems of disarmament from the European process.

Real, mutual, staged and considerable reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe are a ripe problem which must be seriously examined without delay on a balanced and reciprocal basis and on the basis of equal respect for the security interests of all participants of the European process.

The Soviet delegation believes that there is a good basis for the solution of this problem. This is the proposal of the Polish People's Republic for an addition to the mandate of the Stockholm Conference, an addition making it possible to discuss parallelly both confidence-building and security measures and force and arms reductions in Europe.

BOVIN ON 'ANTI-AMERICANISM', TV LINKUPS

PM181011 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 87 p 7

[Letter from reader G.N. Bochevarov and reply by A. Bovin under the rubric "Page's Mail"]

[Text] Teaching Hatred? [subhead]

IZVESTIYA, Moscow
Copy to USSR KGB
Copy to USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting

Esteemed editorial office!

Your 7 February 1987 issue published a dialogue between Phil Donahue and Vladimir Pozner, the leaders of the U.S.-USSR television linkups, and the IZVESTIYA editorial office. You reported that the editorial office had received numerous letters (V. Pozner: "Tons of letters") from Soviet television viewers who had seen the latest television linkup with the participation of the Lokshin family. You declined to reply to these letters, merely saying that "it is difficult to reply to them." Why was it difficult for you to answer letters in which Soviet people expressed their anger and indignation at the dirty anti-Soviet show organized by Donahue and Pozner? But you let Pozner give his opinion of this show and these letters, having agreed in advance with what he was to tell your readers. Here is what he said:

"I was shocked inasmuch as it was the first time I had encountered veritable anti-Americanism expressed by Soviet people. I have encountered feelings directed against the U.S. Government but I have never encountered real anti-Americanism. Now I have found it in these letters.... I was shocked and far from satisfied at this."

Esteemed editorial office, we will call things by their names. After all you and Pozner are the ones who were shocked, offended, and distressed by Soviet people's patriotic anti-American feelings and you are the ones who were dissatisfied with these feelings! How long have you nurtured a lingering, not even concealed, sympathy for an imperialist country enmeshed and nurtured by the power of darkness which rules it -- in a spirit of shameless anti-Sovietism and inhumanity, in a spirit of blind hatred for everything Russian? "Kill a Russian!" -- only recently we could hear and read this during preparation for the Olympics in San Francisco [as published]. That is that country's real attitude toward us, toward Russia, and no detente, no attempts to prove that we are not a "nation of monsters" or an "empire of evil" will ever change that attitude toward us.

Should we love America for its attitude toward us? Why should we nurture sympathy for a country which, like a latter-day troglodyte, crucified tiny, defenseless Grenada and which is cold-bloodedly trying to wear us down in Afghanistan, Poland, Angola, Mozambique, Cambodia, and Vietnam?

This is not the first time you have promoted in your newspaper the idea that Phil Donahue is "a very popular commentator." In this issue (7 February 1987) also you assert that Donahue "enjoys the broadest popularity and respect." Among whom? Not among Soviet people at least. [paragraph continues]

Among Soviet television viewers he has earned a reputation as a political provocateur and ideological saboteur and he attracts the burning hatred of all Soviet partiots; just like Pozner, who acts in tandem with him but is more cautious. They have both admitted that they work together in selecting the U.S. and Soviet audiences for television linkups. It is thanks to their best efforts and endeavors that the Soviet audience invariably looks like a herd of wet-nosed calves beneath the attacking gang of anti-Soviet and anti-Russian "denouncers." We do not need television linkups harmful to our country and our people.

One question interests me and all my acquaintances who watch television: Whose was the hand which made Pozner a political observer for the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting? Elections of leaders locally are now under way in our country and will be continued. We television viewers are also fully entitled to choose the observers and commentators who express our viewpoint.

G.N. Bochevarov, Leningrad.

No, Learning Mutual Understanding! [subhead]

Emotions, "burning hatred," predominate in G.N. Bochevarov's letter. But, in answering Bochevarov, I shall keep closer to logic to avoid being abusive and to weigh the issue.

Why are USSR-U.S. (and indeed any other) television linkups necessary? Obviously for American and Soviet people to learn more about each other, to learn mutual understanding, tolerance, the ability to exchange arguments and not epithets. Every television linkup is just a small particle of one of the elements of our common course aimed at improving the international psychological atmosphere and therefore the political atmosphere and at forming public opinion favorable to the relaxation of international tension and disarmament. In building television bridges we increase the changes of mutual survival and reduce the risk of mutual death. That is the crux of the matter.

The first television linkups between the USSR and the United States showed that Soviet people are better prepared -- both intellectually and morally -- for constructive dialogue than their partners. Our partners, including incidentally, their television spokesmen, have proved far more biased and tendentious. The letters which surprised V. Pozner by their "veritable anti-Americanism" have come flooding in as as perfectly understandable reaction to this tendentiousness on the part of some television viewers.

So what is to be done now? In Bochevarov's opinion, we must evidently reeducate the "herd of wet-nosed calves" and turn them into a "gang" of anti-American denouncers and we must cultivate anti-Americanism ("Soviet people's patriotic anti-American feelings"). I emphatically disagree with this program.

Yes, we must know America and see clearly its plus and minus points, its weak and strong sides. Features of the American way of life like racism, militarism, lack of spirituality, the cult of violence, greed, and so on and so forth can generate nothing but revulsion in any normal person.

Napalm-scorched Vietnam, crucified Grenada, money and weapons for the gangs of counterrevolutionaries...Washington is tying America to the pillory of history. [paragraph continues]

So what should we do -- "kill an American?" No, we will not defile ourselves with such words. Nurturing hatred for the Americans means putting ourselves on a par with the most double-dyed chauvinism, with those whose "patriotism" and love for their own are unfailingly linked with hatred for "the other" -- for the American, Chinese, or German: it is of no importance.

I think Bochevarov is not alone. There are probably people who share his position. This is further proof of how vitally necessary are restructuring, the struggle against stagnation and narrow views, and people's education in a spirit of genuine internationalism.

WRITERS MEET WITH ARKANSAS DELEGATION

PM241251 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Mar 87 p 7

[Unattributed report under general heading "LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Reports"]

[Text] A meeting has taken place in the A.A. Fadeyev Central House of Literary Workers between representatives of the USSR Writers' Union leadership, writers, and literary workers and a visiting U.S. delegation headed by Senator D. Pryor and representing eminent business and political circles from the State of Arkansas.

G. Andzhaparidze, G. Baklanov, G. Borovik, Ya. Zasurskiy, V. Makanin, M. Sagatelyan, Ye. Sidorov, and V. Rozov participated in the meeting on the Soviet side.

The speeches by the U.S. participants in the meeting reflected an ardent interest in establishing a direct dialogue with Soviet peole and a desire to seek real ways to improve USSR-U.S. relations.

The participants in the frank dialogue drew the conclusion that such meetings are exceptionally useful in our time since they help to demolish the false impressions about Soviet people's life and aspirations created by official U.S. propaganda. The need to overcome the barriers of mistrust, ignorance, and fear was repeatedly emphasized in the course of the conversation.

A number of specific proposals were expressed aimed at making Americans -- residents of the State of Arkansas in this case -- more familiar with Soviet literature and art. Emphasis was placed on the need to expand the exchange of cultural wealth.

JOINT MEDICAL SYMPOSIUM OPENS IN MOSCOW

LD241814 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- The third Soviet-American symposium on medicine and medical equipment opened in Moscow today. It was organised on the initiative of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology and the U.S.-USSR Trade and Economic Council. The symposium is attended by representatives of the Soviet scientific circles, physicians, representatives of medical establishments, research institutes, as well as U.S. firms specialising in the manufacture of medical equipment.

Opening the meeting, chairman of the organising committee, USSR deputy minister of instrument-making, means of automation and control systems Aleksandr Kuzminskiy said that such meetings become a good tradition which enables both countries to expand business partnership. Fruitful contacts with a number of U.S. firms, including the Corning Glass Works, Abbot Labs, Monagan Medical were established as a result of the previous two symposiums.

Aleksandr Kuzminskiy expressed the hope that the ways of the further development of mutually advantageous Soviet-American cooperation in the sphere of medicine and manufacture of medical instruments will be outlined during the current debates.

The participants in the symposium that will last three days, will exchange opinions on questions of diagnosing and treatment of cardio-vasculor diseases and cancer, of the creation of new medicines, medical equipment and instruments with the use of microprocessor technique.

CANADIAN WHEAT OFFICIAL ON 'SUCCESSFUL' TALKS

LD231757 Moscow TASS in English 1708 GMT 23 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 23 TASS -- Charles Mayer, Canada's minister of state responsible for Canadian wheat board, has said in a TASS interview that their talks with Soviet organizations aimed at increasing Canadian imports from the USSR and making Soviet-Canadian trade more balanced were rather successful. Mayer led a delegation of Canadian businessmen whose visit to this country ended today.

He pointed out that meetings and talks in Moscow, Stavropol, Rostov-on-Don and Volograd had permitted to determine the most promising spheres of increasing the imports of Soviet goods by Canada. Specifically, Canadian businessmen expressed interest in importing produce of the Soviet agro-industrial complex, farm machinery, chemicals and fertilizers, equipment for the oil and gas industry, power engineering equipment and various consumer goods, including clothes, textiles, sports goods and sports footwear.

Mayer said that members of the delegation had been very much impressed by the farm machinery building plant in Rostov-on-Don (Rostselmash). A number of Canadian companies expressed interest in importing grain-harvesting combines of a new generation. Don-500, turned out by Rostselmash. The sides discussed possibilities of delivering an initial batch of the combines to be tested in Canada.

Canadian businessmen and their Soviet partners discussed as well prospects of developing new forms of cooperation, specifically, a possibility of giving Soviet farm machinery to Canadian consumers on leasing terms and the creation of joint enterprises with Soviet organization in the Soviet Union.

MOSCOW MANDARIN ON SOLUTION TO CAMBODIAN ISSUE

OW210517 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Listeners, certain foreign cliques have stubbornly twisted the actual state of affairs when talking about peacefully mediating the Cambodian issue. For instance, they recently spared no efforts to attack the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Please listen to our station observer Glebov's commentary on this question:

They claim that Vietnam's stand determines whether the Cambodian issue can be politically solved. They also, once again, mention the so-called "eight-point proposal," and regard it as the sole rational basis for solving the Cambodian issue. They say that Vietnam opposes this proposal, and thus obstructs a solution to the Cambodian issue.

Obviously, such an attitude on this question is not only irrationaly, but is an attempt to wantonly interfere in Cambodia's internal affairs. Only the Cambodian people themselves and their legitimate government have the right to choose how to solve the question of their own country. Therefore, the question has nothing to do with Vietnam's stand. The crux is that the "eight-point proposal" negates the People's Republic of Kampuchea. In the spring of 1986, Phnom Penh pointed out: The "eight-point proposal" is a rude, provocative act. Why? Because the foundation of the "eight-point proposal" means turning Cambodia's political power over to a quadruple coalition government, whose members include a representative of the Pol Pot gang.

Can the Cambodian people accept this? Obviously not. When the Pol Pot elements ruled Cambodia during the second half of the 1970's, they committed genocidal crimes. Over 3 million people became victims of their genocidal policy. How are the Cambodian people going to comment on the proposal, which not only aims at restoring the Pol Pot gang's reputation, but also enables the gang to return to Cambodia's political stage? Obviously, as far as the Cambodian people are concerned, the proposal is an insult to their dignity, and can never be accepted.

People's Cambodia, for the sake of national reconciliation, is willing to hold talks with any activists in Cambodian cliques abroad. However, there is one essential condition: They must sever relations with the Pol Pot gang. This is Cambodia's just and constructive stand, supported by Vietnam and Laos. Not long ago, when Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze visited the Indochinese countries, he supported this stand elucidated once again by these countries.

GFTUK, SKNDF DELEGATIONS VISIT PLANT

SK021130 Moscow International Service in Korean 1130 GMT 27 Feb 87

[Text] Among the foreign guests who came to participate in the 18th Soviet Trade Union Congress are the Korean delegations -- the delegation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] Central Committee led by Comrade Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, and the delegation of the South Korean National Democratic Front [SKNDF] led by Comrade Yi Su-nam, director of the Worker-peasant Bureau of the SKNDF. The two delegations visited he production lines of the Kalinin Machinery Plant in Moscow yesterday. Our station correspondent reports the following:

This is one of the largest (?facilities) in the city. The plant began operation in 1850 as a small machine factory. Since the establishment of the sovereign Soviet state, production has progressed rapidly and developed firmly. Prior to World War II, this plant specialized in the production of equipment for the food industry. After 1945, it was converted to manufacture machines for construction and road building, mainly excavators, cranes, and hydraulic equipment -- pumps, hydraulic power motors, hydraulic [word indistinct], and transformers.

Today, approximately 40 countries purchase the products manufactured by this plant. Vladimir (Waishyoha), chairman of the plant's trade union committee, presided over a rally to welcome the Korean guests who had come to participate in the 18th Soviet trade union congress, and said:

The Soviet workers stand firmly on the side of the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country and for socialist construction in the DPRK, and give the Republic wholehearted assistance. The time-tested Soviet-Korean friendship and extensive cooperation have their deep-rooted historic tradition. The trade union organizations of the two countries contribute greatly to the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. Upholding Marxism-Leninism and the principles of socialist internationalism, the Soviet trade unions endeavor to realize the foreign policy line of the CPSU and make active efforts to further complete cooperation betwen them and the workers and trade unions of the People's Korea. The Soviet trade unions, faithful to their internationalist duty, resolutely and invariably support the just struggle of the Korean people to realize the peaceful reunification of the country -- the long-cherished desire of all the Korean people -- and the peace-loving proposals of the DPRK Government to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Comrade Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the GFTUK Central Committee, then spoke before the workers of this plant.

[Kim Pong-chu begin recording] I express my gratitude to the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, as well as to you our close friends, for organizing this wonderful rally for our delegation. [end recording]

Comrade Kim Pong-chu warmly congratulated the plant employees in the name of the DPRK workers, and stated that the members of the delegations participating in the Soviet trade union congress understand the success of the Soviet workers. He noted that an active struggle is being waged in the Soviet Union to greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Comrade Kim Pong-chu told the plant employees about the success attained by and the task set forth for the DPRK workers. He noted that the major objective of the present policy of the People's Korea is to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. He indicated that to do this, the easing of tension and a solid peace is necessary on the Korean peninsula.

Comrade Kim Pong-chu denounced the United States for continuously building up its armaments in South Korea and for conducting the "Team Spirit-87" exercise and mentioned the specific peace proposals made by the DPRK.

After this, at the rally, Yi Su-nam, director of the SKNDF Worker-Peasant Bureau, spoke.

[Begin Yi Su-nam recording] We are the delegation of the SKNDF that has participated in the 18th Soviet Trade Union Congress, representing the struggling South Korean working class. [end recording]

Director Yi Su-nam noted that the Soviet working class has recently effected changes in all fields of production and social life under the leadership of the CPSU. He stated that the Soviet Union is making a decisive contribution to the struggle for world peace. He noted that the decisions of the 28th CPSU Congress concerning comprehensively completing socialism and the peace-loving foreign policy for the entire world and concerning plans for the Soviet workers to energetically advance along the road of promotion and improvement are drawing the attention of the people and encouraging the South Korean working class in its endeavor for new life. Director Yi Su-nam mentioned the difficult position of the South Korean workers and their struggle for their rights. He called for active support for and solidarity with the South Korean patriots and the SKNDF in their struggle to oppose the U.S. policy and to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Yi Su-nam wished the Soviet workers great success, in the name of the South Korean workers, in their work to realize the decisions of the 18th Soviet trade union congress.

DPRK MINISTRY ATTACHE ASSAILS 'TEAM SPIRIT-87'

LD241824 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- The joint large-scale U.S.-South Korean manoeuvres "Team Spirit-87" endanger peace and stability on the Korean peninsula and throughout the world, the military attache at the Embassy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the USSR, Kim Hak-san said. Speaking at a press conference for journalists here today he stressed that the manoeuvres were a rehearsal of a nuclear aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At present the first stage of the "Team Spirit-87" exercise, involving the movement of American servicemen, weapons and hardware from the bases and military facilities in the USA and Japan, is close to completion, Kim Hak-san said. The exercise will involve some 200,000 American and South Korean soldiers and officers, U.S. ships and planes carrying nuclear weapons.

He pointed to Japan's role in holding these aggressive war games in close proximity to North Korea, stressing that Japanese territory became a major supply and transshipment base for U.S. troops bound for South Korea. In fact, he said these manoeuvres are a joint operational exercise of the USA, South Korea, and Japan.

The representatives of the DPRK's embassy stressed that by holding the manoeuvres the USA and South Korea answered to numerous peaceful proposals of the DPRK aimed at reducing and defusing tension on the Korean peninsula. It is common knowledge, he said, that last year the DPRK halted unilaterally a large military exercise sending more than 150,000 servicemen to peaceful construction.

Proposals on peace negotiations and the holding of militarist war games are two opposite positions of the sides showing who really wishes a dialogue and peace for the people of Korea and who strives for war and confrontation, the embassy spokesman said in conclusion.

PRAVDA Hits Exercises

PM251347 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Boris Barakhta: "Dangerous Games"]

[Text] Vast expanses of the Far East are again the site of militarist games: Despite public protests in many of the region's states, the latest "Team Spirit-87" American-South Korean military exercises are taking place in the south of the Korean peninsula and the surrounding sea.

This is not the first year that Washington and Seoul have tried to claim that these maneuvers are defensive in nature, referring to a mythical "threat from the North." On this occasion too, propaganda salvoes along these lines were deemed necessary. On the eve of the exercises Pentagon chief C. Weinberger claimed that there has been some kind of "dangerous buildup of military might" in the DPRK.

Using this kind of statement as a cover -- statements which, to put it mildly, do not correspond to reality -- the Pentagon has embarked on the large-scale deployment of forces in the current maneuvers. Mobile subunits of the U.S. Army were air-lifted to the south of the Korean peninsula from California, Okinawa, and Hawaii, and the 7th Fleet was set in motion. More than 200.000 officers and men are taking part in the "operations," which simulate combat conditions as closely as possible. According to the foreign press, landing and assault strikes in a "northerly direction" are being rehearsed, and the use of nuclear and chemical weapons is being simulated.

Many observers in Asian countries note in this context that the maneuvers which are currently under way can be described as "defensive preparations" only by stretching imagination to the limit. A spokesman for the PRC Foreign Ministry pointed out for instance: "The large-scale military exercises held annually by the United States and South Korea serve to further exacerbate the tense situation on the Korean peninsula and have a negative effect on efforts aimed at a peaceful solution of the problem of the country's unification."

The imperialist forces' adventurist course is being countered by the consistent peace-loving policy of the DPRK and the solidarity of the forces of socialism and peace. This is borne out by the proposals addressed by Pyongyang to Seoul and Washington.

It is obvious that the quest for peace, cooperation, and good neighborliness in the Far East, as elsewhere in the world, incidentally, can by no means be conducted under the banner of Mars, the god of war.

VINOGRADOV CRITICIZES U.S. AID TO DUSHMANS

PM231709 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

["Observer's Comments" column by V. Vinogradov: "Reconciliation: Supporters and Opponents"]

[Text] Just over 2 months have elapsed since the DRA leadership, having proclaimed a course of national reconciliation, called on all Afghans to cease hostilities and begin a dialogue to bring peace to the country. But even this short period of time has been enough to reveal clearly who is really seeking to establish a just peace in Afghanistan and who wants the flames of war to continue scorching Afghan soil.

It is becoming increasingly obvious that mutually acceptable compromises are the only sensible alternative to military conflict in Afghanistan. An increasing number of people involved in some way in the conflict are coming to realize this, albeit with great difficulty. This is confirmed by the growing howeward stream of refugees who had left Afghanistan for whatever reason. Their number is already appproaching 35,000. Around 10,000 members of former dushman formations have ceased hostilities and gone over to the side of people's power. At the same time a considerable number of dushman formations which have not yet determined on which side of the barricade they want to be are playing a waiting game. This is undoubtedly helping to strengthen the people's power, for which time is so essential if it is to carry out its peaceful building. Talks on reconciliation and cooperation are being held with various political parties and groupings. All this is cutting the ground from under the feet of those who try to present the PDPA's policy as a "propaganda gesture."

The implementation of the national reconciliation policy is creating the preconditions for a positive solution of the question around Afghanistan by political means via the Geneva talks. A guaranteed end to and nonresumption of outside interference in the country's internal affairs is the key to such a settlement. The quicker that is achieved, the quicker will be the Soviet troops' final return home. But the solution of this problem requires good will on the part of the United States.

But that is precisely what is missing! Moreover, the present program of national reconciliation conducted by the DRA leadership has provoked a hostile reaction from Washington -- the chief instigator and organiser of the undeclared war against the Afghan people. Accordng to the Indian weekly, NEW AGE, U.S. military aid to the counterrevolutionary rabble over the last 8 years is in excess of $2 billion. The facts also confirm that Washington makes use of any channel to transfer weapons to the dushmans. Thus, the Tunisian newspaper AL-NAHAR, citing information from American sources, has reported that part of the $5 billion Washington obtained from the secret sales of arms to Iran was handed over to Israel, with the latter, on Washington's instructions, using the money to finance military supplies to Afghan counterrevolutionaries. According to the newspaper, Tel Aviv purchased the latest American- and Israeli-made weapons and handed them over to the dushmans for testing "under combat conditions."

It is noteworthy that Washington has no intention of cutting off this generous flow. Fred Ikle, under secretary of defense for policy, has stated that a halt to aid to the dushmans, even for a short period, is "simply unacceptable." Washington has indeed already announced that the dushmans will receive a further 300 Stinger antiaircraft missiles in the very near future. The American "champions of human rights" close their eyes to the fact that the "fighters for the freedom of the Afghan people" use the missiles to down planes carrying their own compatriots, to destroy public buildings, and to kill civilians.

Commenting on the White House decision to supply a new consignment of Stingers, the well-known Pakistani politician Abdul Wali Khan stated that the move is an attempt by Washington to block the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan by political means and to prevent the relaxation of tension in Southwest Asia. For after all, the Reagan administration has plans to spend $630 million straightaway this current fiscal year in support of the bandits and terrorists who have entrenched themselves on Pakistani territory and carry out bandit raids into the DRA. It is not difficult to imagine in this regard the trials that the national reconciliation process in Afghanistan is undergoing!

But it is not only Stingers that are being brought into play. A vigorous campaign of disinformation and slander has also been launched against the DRA. A deliberately false report alleging gross human rights violations in the country was circulated recently in the United Nations by anti-Afghan circles. A false report that Afghan aircraft had carried out mass bombing raids on a number of Pakistani border regions was floated at the same time. The purpose of this shameless slander is clear: On the one hand, to discredit the constructive stance and proposals of the DRA; on the other, to wreck the DRA-Pakistani talks in Geneva at a time when hope of achieving an accord between the sides has become discernible. The propaganda ballyhoo generated over "Afghanistan Day" -- currently being held in the West in defense of the "independence fighters" for the 5th year in a row -- is devoted to the same end.

The situation in Afghanistan is, of course, still difficult. Extremist groupings of opponents of national reconciliation, together with their Western protectors, are persisting in their intention to solve the problem by military as opposed to political means. However, many years of experience confirm the utter pointlessness of such efforts. They lead only to new sacrifices and destruction and the prolongation of the bloody conflict. After all, people in Washington can scarcely hope -- Afghanistan's BAKHTAR agency observes in a statement -- that extra missiles and more millions of dollars will save its mercenaries form the crushing blows struck by the Afghan Army. It is clear that the Reagan administraton has a different aim -- the aim of stepping up the dushmans' subversive actions and thwarting the process of a peaceful settlement both within and around Afghanistan. But Washington's continuation of its hostile course against the DRA will not shake the certainty of the Afghan people -- bolstered by the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries -- in the correctness of their chosen path. We, the statement stresses, have every reason for saying that the process of national reconciliation is irreversible.

Whether they want to or not, people in Washington will sooner or later have to recognise this truth. The sooner the better, of course.

WRITERS VISIT DRA, SIGN COOPERATION ACCORD

PM241219 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Writers' Contacts": "Friendly Meetings"]

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Writers' Union consisting of G. Borovik and Yu. Verchenko, secretaries of the USSR Writers' Union Board; K. Selikhov, first deputy secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board; and V. Feonova, senior official of the USSR Writers' Union' was in the DRA 9-16 March.

During its stay in the DRA the delegation had numerous meetings with writers, journalists, workers in art, scientists, young people, and People's Army servicemen.

The delegation members spoke at the PDPA Central Committee Social Sciences Institute and at a "roundtable" session devoted to modern Soviet literature. The USSR Writers' Union delegation took part in the work of the Second DRA Writers' Congress.

A cooperation protocol between the USSR Writers' Union and the DRA Writers' Union was signed in Kabul 13 March. The protocol was signed by Yuriy Verchenko, secretary of the USSR Writers' Union Board, and Academician D. Panjsheri, chairman of the DRA Writers' Union Board.

The agreement provides for the further deepening and development of friendly ties between writers from the two countries. In particular, festivals of Afghan and Soviet literature will be held in the USSR and the DRA, there will be joint discussion of problems of literary life and exchanges of writers delegations, the number of reciprocal publications will increase, and DRA literary workers will attend higher literature courses. It is planned to create a joint book entitled "Kabul-Moscow".

The delegation was received by and had a conversation with Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee.

MARCHUK, SCIENTISTS END VISIT TO INDIA 21 MAR

PM231340 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting of USSR and Indian Scientists"]

[Text] Delhi, 21 Mar -- A unique Indian-Soviet Science Week ended in India today. Taking part were prominent scientists from the two countries, who discussed questions of expanding long-term scientific and technical cooperation between India and the Soviet Union by way of developing the accords reached during the official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Scientists and specialists from the USSR Academy of Sciences and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology visited a number of leading Indian scientific research centers and scientific organizations and exchanged opinions with their Indian colleagues on concrete cooperation in the most diverse spheres of science.

The participants in the meeting were received by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Speaking at the closing of the meeting's plenary session today, V.R. Govariker, cochairman of the Indian-Soviet working party on science and technology, stated that the Indian Government will promote in every way the expansion of cooperation between scientists in India and the USSR. The Soviet scientists' visit has met with a tremendous response in the Indian scientific world.

"We are leaving India with great optimism," Academician G.I. Marchuk told a TASS correspondent. "We had a major, interesting discussion of the problems which must be resolved to put into practice the accords reached during Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's visit to India and of the formulation of a long-term program for scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. We signed a number of important agreements and, very importantly, concluded a whole system of bilateral agreements on concrete problems between corresponding institutions. Our discussions with Indian colleagues took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust, and now our task is to realize as soon as possible everything we agreed on in the hospitable land of India."

PHILIPPINES' AQUINO VISITS BOMB INCIDENT SITE

OW210003 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1235 GMT 19 Mar 87

[From "The World Today "program, presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Philippine President Corazon Aquino left for Baguio, a northern city, today to personally investigate yesterday's incident. The Vremya newcast has already reported that an explosion took place at the military academy near Baguio, resulting in the loss of 4 lives, with 43 wounded. Most of the victims were officers. This terrorist action took place at the height of preparations for the solemn graduation ceremony scheduled for 23 March, which is traditionally attended by Philippines leaders, headed by President Aquino.

According to the military command, the bomb was placed in the roof above the podium, which was to hold the leaders of the country, including President Aquino.

It became known that, among the attendents at the military academy, were some opponents of the present president. They are acting in support of the return of former President Marcos, who was overthrown last year.

The situation in the Philippines remain quite complex and tense. On the other hand, the Aquino government, under pressure from the masses, is forced to make compromises -- namely, a law for widespread agrarian reforms directed at improving the lot of Philippine farmers, who make up 70 percent of the population. Rebel forces are also supporting agrarian reforms. On the other hand, the aspiration of the new rulers to solve the social problems and to normalize the acute political crisis in the country is causing concern in Washington, which sees the Philippines as its own military springboard in the Pacific Basin.

As the U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Armitage said: The strengthening of the rebel movement in the Philippines Archipelago is causing growing concern in the United States, since the largest strategic bases deployed outside the United States are at Subic Bay and Clark Field.

According to AP, the statement by the Washington official contained the sharpest U.S. public attack at the Philippine leadership since Corazon Aquino came to power.

SUPREME SOVIET CONGRATULATES AUSTRALIAN LEADER

LD250958 Moscow TASS in English 0938 GMT 25 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 25 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has addressed a telegram to Sir Ninian M. Stephen, the governor general of Australia, conveying congratulations to Australia's government and people on the occasion of the national holiday -- the Australia Day.

In his reply telegram addressed to Andrey Gromyko, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the governor general expressed on behalf of the people of Australia and on his personal behalf sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

The telegrams express the hope that Soviet-Australia relations will further develop in various fields for the mutual benefit of both countries, in the interests of strengthening universal peace and security.

HUNGARY'S LAZAR RATES INFLUENCE OF USSR REFORMS

PM241103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Historic Changes"]

[Text] Budapest, 20 Mar -- The profound historic changes now taking place in the Soviet Union are of great significance for the experience of socialist building in Hungary. This was stated by G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and premier of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, when addressing the Bekes region aktiv. The broad peace offensive in the international arena by the USSR and other socialist community countries also has a great influence on Hungary's development, he stressed.

At present, Hungary's working people are striving to implement the large-scale plans drawn up by the 13th MSZMP Congress. Besides the successes achieved by the country in the post-congress period, a number of mistakes have occurred in the economy, too. At the plenum last November, the MSZMP Central Committee gave a principled critical assessment of those phenomena.

Now, however, it is no longer enough just to take the correct decisions and approve them. To ensure the success of the common cause, each person and all labor collectives must resolutely update their work. Only thus will it be possible to achieve the goals set out in the party congress decisions and approved by the Hungarian people.

SOKOLOV PRESENTS AWARD TO HUNGARY'S KARPATI

PM251315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Mar 87 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Award Presentation"]

[Text] On 24 March on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR defense minister, presented Colonel General F. Karpati, Hungarian defense minister, who is on a short visit to the USSR, with the Order of the October Revolution for his services in strengthening combat collaboration between the USSR Armed Forces and the Hungarian peoples and in connection with his 60th birthday.

The order presentation ceremony was attended by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy defense minister; and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

J. Barabas, special envoy and minister plenipotentiary at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, and Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the USSR, were among those present.

PRAVDA REPORTS CPCZ CC PLENUM RESOLUTION

PM241209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "CPCZ Central Committee Plenum Resolution"]

[Text] Prague, 20 Mar -- The CPCZ Central Committee Plenum fully supports the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum, which are a revolutionary contribution to implementing key tasks in accelerating society's socioeconomic development, and also supports the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium's measures to utilize the results of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum. This is emphasized in a CPCZ Central Committee Plenum resolution published in the Czechoslovak press today.

It notes that the basis of the strategy of accelerating socioeconomic development adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress is the effective practical implementation of the achievements of science and technology. At the same time it is necessary to consistently implement the structural restructuring of the national economy, strengthen promising sectors, and introduce qualitatively new production techniques ensuring high labor productivity and the most effective end results.

In addition, the resolution points out that despite certain positive results achieved during the past period, a fundamental breakthrough in the practical utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress has still not been achieved. Extensive trends persist in the development of the national economy. Structural changes are put into effect too slowly. Plan targets for enhanced output quality have not been met. This is having a negative impact on the satisfaction of demand in the domestic market and on the effectiveness of exports and construction work. The persistence of unfavorable trends in the country's economic, scientific, and technical development would seriously jeopardize the fulfillment of the tasks of the 17th CPCZ Congress. The Central Committee, the resolution says, believes that the main cause of the shortcomings lies in the weak impact of the present management mechanism on the development of scientific and technical progress.

The Central Committee plenum focuses attention on the need for Czechoslovakia's active participation in the international socialist division of labor, especially in the implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000. It emphasizes the need for more decisive action in expanding new forms of cooperation within the CEMA framework, utilizing direct contacts between enterprises and organizations, and creating joint enterprises.

The CPCZ Central Committee regards the accelerated and consistent elaboration of the principles of the restructuring of the economic mechanism and of the draft law on state enterprises as a task of key importance. One of the fundamental demands is that restructuring must provide scope for the extensive participation of labor collectives in management and enhance their responsibility for the achieved results.

In addition to the question of the restructuring of the economic mechanism, the next CPCZ Central Committee plenum also will have to discuss questions of cadre policy. The basis for the political assessment of cadres must be their practical contribution to intensifying the national economy and enhancing production efficiency and the efficiency of all work. It is necessary to create everywhere an atmosphere of intolerance of breaches of discipline, shortcomings, and a bureaucratic attitude toward people. It is necessary to demand that Communists act as pioneers of the new thinking and behavior and of progress.

The CPCZ Central Committee, the resolution says, expresses a high opinion of the peace-loving Soviet policy and the resolute steps of the CPSU to strengthen detente, international security, and peace. The CPCZ Central Committee welcomes and wholeheartedly supports the proposal of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to eliminate medium-range missiles from Europe. Its implementation would be an important step toward a nuclear-free world, the resolution emphasizes.

The plenum examined organizational questions. J. Korcak was relieved of his duties as member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium at his own request on health grounds. The Plenum elected L. Adamec member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. K. Hoffmann was elected secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and M. Zavadil member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, delivered the concluding speech at the plenum.

ROMANIA SIGNS BORDER RIVER ZONE FARMING PROTOCOL

PM251447 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Protocol Signed"]

[Text] Bucharest, 21 Mar -- A protocol on cooperation in agriculture in USSR-Romanian border river basins has been signed here. The document provides for the regular exchange of hydrological and hydrometric information on conditions in the Danube basin, implementation of several joint measures to prevent pollution of the Danube's waters, and especially in emergency situations, and the construction of riverbank protection installations.

It was emphasized in the course of the talks that USSR-Romanian cooperation in utilizing and protecting the water resources of the Danube and Prut Rivers is mutually advantageous and makes it possible to take efficient measures for the utilization of border river basins for national economic purposes.

MOSCOW TV BEGINS BROADCASTING TO WARSAW

LD260136 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 25 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Excerpts] As of tomorrow, the first program of Soviet Central Television will be broadcast in Warsaw. [passage omitted]

[Begin Correspondent V. Beletskiy video report] It is there at the Palace of Culture and Science that the last preparations are now being completed for the official start of Soviet television broadcasts in Warsaw. These dishes and antennas on the center's roof already are receiving television signals from a Soviet satellite. Transmitting equipment is also ready. All essential work was carried out jointly by Polish and Soviet specialists in the shortest time. [video shows roof of a building, going in to a closeup showing antennas and front and side views of two dishes; views of equipment inside a room, rows of television screens and other transmitting equipment] [passage omitted]

SED'S EGON KRENZ HONORED ON 50TH BIRTHDAY

PM241203 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 3

[USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Decree "On Awarding the Order of the People's Friendhsip to Comrade Egon Krenz, Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the SED Central Committee"]

[Text] The Kremlin, Moscow, 18 Mar -- For his contribution to developing friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 50th birthday, Comrade Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, is awarded the Order of the People's Friendship.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN CULTURE COOPERATION -- Moscow, 25 Mar (TASS) -- The 11th session of the joint Soviet-Hungarian commission on cultural cooperation was held in Moscow between 23 and 25 March. Those taking part exchanged information on the development of culture and art in the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic in light of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 13th MSZMP Congress, and of congresses of creative unions held in both countries. Vasiliy Zakharov, USSR minister of culture, and Bela Koepeczi, Hungarian minister of culture and education, signed a protocol on cultural cooperation today. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1138 GMT 25 Mar 87 LD]

THATCHER VISIT CRUCIAL TO BOLSTER UK POLL RESULTS

PM241145 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Mar 87 p 14

[Dmitriy Voskoboynikov article: "Portrait With Blue Carnations" -- first paragraph is LITERATURNAYA GAZETA note]

[Excerpts] Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is due to arrive on an official visit to the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

The appraisal of the government's foreign policy is undergoing obvious changes. The number of Britons believing that the country ought to remain a nuclear power has fallen to 68 percent (from 77 percent in 1983). Now only 54 percent of people polled are convinced that nuclear weapons constitute a factor enhancing rather than disminishing their own security. Even John Le Carre, the prime minister's favorite writer and author of mystifying thrillers, has advocated a freeze on nuclear arms. But Thatcher still upholds her own view: "I cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons. I am a practical person.... One ought not to pursue unattainable goals... I do not consider this idea feasible."

An indicative dialogue took place recently in the course of the BBC program "Saturday Superstore." A young girl, Alison Standfast, asked the head of government: "Where will you be when a nuclear war starts?" "Nuclear weapons have kept the peace in Europe for 40 years," was Thatcher's reply. "Yes, but if it does start, where will you be?" the child asked again. "In London." "Don't you have a bunker?" Alison persisted. "Nuclear weapons have kept the peace in Europe for 40 years," the prime minister repeated, evading a direct reply.

Britons feel growing dissatisfaction at the uncritical attitude of M. Thatcher's cabinet toward the trans-atlantic uncle. From the "iron lady's" statements: "I do not believe in the existence of differences between the United States and Britain. We are sincere and loyal members of NATO." "The Americans are the most generous nation that has ever lived on earth." "We in the West could not find a better or bolder defender of our interests than President Reagan."

It does seem, however, that indiscriminate pro-Americanism no longer promises election dividends to the Conservatives. A significant role in this respect was played by the U.S. Air Force's barbaric air raid on Libyan cities, carried out from British territory and with support from official London. Some 56 percent of Britons today advocate eliminating U.S. nuclear bases in the British Isles. The attempts by the Reagan administration to devalue Reykjavik led to a further stepping up of anti-American feeling. A poll conducted recently for THE GUARDIAN produced results that were simply without precedent: It appeared that Britons have more faith in the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy than in that the White House!

They also are sincerely interested in improving relations with the Soviet Union. The absurdity of the "Soviet threat" myth becomes increasingly obvious day by day. Although Thatcher is totally incapable of abandoning this stereotype of "cold war" times, even she recognizes "the Soviet Union's right to equal security." She also made another, more detailed statement: "The Soviet Union experienced cruel suffering in the last war; it lost 20 million people.... Anyone who experienced that, leaving aside the problem of nuclear war, would strive to reach an understanding with the West."

The prime minister's words make it possible to hope that Anglo-Soviet cooperation, which is important for both sides, will develop. It could be given a powerful stimulus by Margaret Thatcher's forthcoming official visit to the USSR. According to the British press, the visit is also extremely important for the Tory leadership in light of preparations for the parliamentary elections. THE GUARDIAN wrote that "Conservative Party strategists believe that the prime minister's visit to Moscow, planned for the end of March, will give her an enviable and advantageous platform. They are convinced that the visit will be fruitful."

For a long time now the prime minister has excluded red dresses from her wardrobe. A story is told that on one occasion she took the risk of wearing a raspberry-colored dress at a political banquet, and found herself in an awkward situation when admirers offered her a bunch of blue carnations, blue being the Conservatives' symbolic color. From then on Thatcher strove not to clash with symbolism and has worn only blue or black for official functions. In general, political advertising experts have recently displayed an evident intention of giving her a "softer" image. Her hairstyle has become more elegant and her makeup warmer.

Thatcher says she has no doubts about ther outcome of the next election. "Two Labor cabinets have already sat on the opposition benches during my time," she declared. "I hope that I will see their third cabinet there." Will her hopes be vindicated? The economic situation favors the Conservatives: The level of unemployment has dropped slightly in the last few months, while the pound sterling has gone up. The Tory draft budget for 1987-1988 envisages tax cuts, which are highly attractive for many voters, and a cosmetic increase in expenditure on social needs.

Nonetheless, there is no absolute certainty of a third victory among Conservatives. All the indications are that they intend to call the next election ahead of time, before the opposition forces grow stronger. However, it seems that Tory success or failure today depends more than ever before on their foreign policy course and on their readiness and ability to show the voters a new political thinking, the only thinking worthy of major statesmen in the nuclear age.

In essence, now is the time that will decide whether artists paint for 10 Downing Street a portrait of a woman prime minister holding blue carnations, and how this woman will be remembered by the generations.

UK INVOLVED IN NATO NUCLEAR BUILDUP EFFORT

PM241149 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Kept Secret From Everyone: Britain's Participation in NATO Nuclear Efforts"]

[Text] London, 23 Mar -- The Tory cabinet has been keeping the facts of London's involvement in NATO's nuclear arsenal buildup efforts secret not only from the public but also from parliament. This is described by the newspaper THE OBSERVER.

Despite repeated requests from MPs, high-ranking government members have denied that Britain has been taking part in the implementation of such plans by the North Atlantic bloc.

Nevertheless, according to THE OBSERVER, which cites the research of a British scientist, D. Plesch, representatives of NATO, including Britain, taking part in a meeting of the nuclear planning group in Montebello, not only took "certain decisions," but have begun implementing them. [paragraph continues]

Two new 155 mm and 203 mm nuclear artillery shells already have been created under the modernization program approved by those representatives. The shells, which may be used as neutron weapons, D. Plesch writes, are already being accepted by the FRG Army. Britain, according to Plesch, also has agreed in principle to accept the shells.

In addition, 500 new surface-to-surface missiles and 500 new short-range cruise missiles armed with nuclear warheads will be created and deployed. The latter will be deployed on U.S. F-16 fighter bombers and the multirole "Tornado" aircraft, which are in service with the air forces of a number of West European states. These nuclear warheads, the newspaper writes, are basic to NATO's doctrine of delivering a "first strike" against the Warsaw Pact countries.

In the newspaper's opinion, the Cabinet, afraid of large new antiwar demonstrations in the country, such as what had happened over the deployment of the U.S. medium-range cruise missiles, is hushing up the facts about London's involvement in NATO's aggresssive preparations.

MI5 KEEPS 'ALL-SEEING EYE' ON UK CITIZENS

PM191619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Krivopalov dispatch: "MI5 -- The All-Seeing Eye"]

[Text] London -- I do not have a German-English dictionary with me, otherwise I would definitely check how to translate into English the negative term (not only in the FRG) "Berufsverbot" -- that is, a ban on equipment. I have never encountered an equivalent term in literature or in the press. I think, however, that if a similar term does exist, it is nonetheless not used with reference to British reality. It is assumed that nothing of the kind happens or could ever happen in Albion. I must admit that I, too, only saw that the opposite was the case after working for a time in London, reading, and keeping my eyes open and my ear to the ground....

Bans on employment do exist here and are now becoming more and more widespread and a kind of norm. The fact that this is the case was noted by an article that appeared in the capital's THE INDEPENDENT. The newspaper said that with the support of the National Council for Civil Liberties, three British nationals had decided to lodge a complaint against the British Government with the so-called Strasbourg Court. They claim that their "right of confidentiality" -- which, incidentally, is not guaranteed under British law -- was violated.

Quite recently, owing to parliamentary chicanery (in form) and opposition from the authorities (in substance), a human rights bill, which failed to obtain the necessary support from the members of the House of Commons, was derailed. This bill proposed reforming British justice to make it reflect the provision in the European Convention on the protection of human rights and basic freedoms, which Britain ratified (merely out of good form, it seems) 35 years ago.

Two of the three people who have now decided to appeal to the Strasbourg Court are (Isabel Hilton), a journalist on THE INDEPENDENT concerned with Latin American problems, and (Ayvon Graves), a computer programmer. The third, a lawyer by profession, wished to remain anonymous. (Isabel) applied to the BBC in 1976 to make use of her journalistic skills. She was rejected. [paragraph continues]

Only later did she learn by chance that the basis for this British-style "Berufsverbot" was the fact that she was allegedly a member of the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding. (Isabel) was not actually guilty of this crime. She had merely been secretary to an academic group uniting Scottish scientists with an interest in China's problems. Although the talented journalist's application was approved by the BBC's council, she still was refused a post.

(I. Hilton) is not the only person to be subjected to such obvious cadre discrimination by the BBC. British newspapers state that the personal affairs of all 30,000 people employed in the corporation must pass through the tight net of MI5 -- Britain's leading counterintelligence subunit. It even has its own semi-official representatives at the BBC's headquarters.

Among those who fell victim to the secret services were very well-known and renowned figures in the fields of journalism and television.

(S. Pit), a producer of documentaries, was punished because of his brother, who holds communist views.

R. Gott is a writer on cinema. His "crime" was to participate in the movement protesting the U.S. "dirty war" in Vietnam.

P. Turner, a producer, was rejected as a known "Welsh nationalist" and "radical."

(D. Goldsmidt), a producer, suffered because he once studied at the Prague Film School.

These are only a few names, but thousands of staffers at the supposedly independent BBC are constantly wrapped in this "cotton wool." The way into the City, through which British civil servants pass in their hundreds of thousands, is equally microscopic. Civil servants are subject to the strictest system of vetting and re-vetting. MI5's all-seeing eye never sleeps.

(Ayvon Graves), who decided to appeal to Strasbourg together with (Isabel Hilton), was a trainee programmer at a computer center. Then suddenly, without any explanation, the young man was transferred to another post -- as a maintenance man. Why? His father, it turned out, worked for the British Trade Union Congress, which was virtually a subversive organization in the investigative department's eyes.

MI5's net covers the entire country. It also covers the private sector. THE INDEPENDENT attests that secret service agents have infiltrated numerous "security firms." This is an increasingly flourishing business. They also thoroughly study the affairs of those hired to work with entrepreneurs. One private detective in a city in northern England boasted in conversation with this correspondent that "my dossier covers one-sixth of the population."

Is that "coverage" typical of all Britain? Perhaps. At any rate it only recently has become known that a whole series of programs prepared by the BBC (one of them -- on Britain's Zircon spy satellite -- caused such a ruckus) will not be broadcast. Might is on the side of those who have arrogated to themselves the role of uninvited monitors of ordinary Britons -- who are target. for all-out espionage.

In a recent speech at a Sheffield rally in defense of illegally dismissed miners, A. Benn, the eminent Labor Party figure, warned of the threat to basic human rights in Britain: The persecution of dissidents is "developing on a wide scale and is aimed at isolating those who views do not suit the elite."

UK LABOR PARTY'S 'BOLD' DISARMAMENT STAND

LD250114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Viktor Levin commentary from the "International Diary -- Events, Facts, Opinions" program, presented by Igor Surguchev]

[Text] [Surguchev] Kinnock, the leader of the British Labor Party, has addressed a news conference in London where the document entitled "Europe, the New Detente" was presented.

Addressing journalists, Kinnock noted that in the event of a Labor government coming to power it would veto Great Britain's participation in research work under Reagan's SDI program. This report will be commented upon by my colleague Viktor Levin:

[Levin] Kinnock's statement was very interesting, not just because of its content. It is also interesting because of when it was made. The point is that on 25 March, Kinnock sets off on a visit to the United States where on Friday, according to available data, he is to meet with President Reagan in the White House.

On the eve of the Labor leader's trip across the ocean, the British bourgeois press, in my view, sought to create the impression that Kinnock was ready to make great concessions to the United States in the sphere of nuclear weapons.

You obviously remember that Labor adopted a very bold and far-reaching program for Britain's nuclear disarmament. Our policy, Kinnock said, consists of delivering Britain from nuclear weapons, of canceling the Trident program, of dismantling Polaris, and of giving up tactical nuclear weapons. In accordance with these plans, the U.S. cruise missile bases in Greenham Common and Molesworth must be closed.

This policy irritates the Conservatives, who do not want to hear of giving up nuclear weapons. It also irritates them because Labor's position enjoys wide support.

Recently, when the Soviet Union proposed to resolve separately the questions of scrapping U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, Britain's Laborites -- who have always advocated the Zero option, that is to say the complete scrapping of U.S. and Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles -- stated that they welcome the possibility, which has opened up, of solving this problem. In this context, Kinnock let it be understood that in the event of his party coming to power it would not pose the question of the immediate withdrawal of U.S. cruise missiles and would await the reaching of an accord at the Soviet-U.S. talks. On the basis of this fact, THE TIMES, for instance, hastened to draw the conclusion that Kinnock was changing his position on cruise missiles. This decision is presented as a departure from a position of principle.

It seems to me that there are no grounds for such a conclusion. Yes, the Laborites, if the report on the possibility of retaining the U.S. missiles until the completion of the talks is in accordance with reality, are modifying their tactics, but their strategic line aimed at the complete removal of nuclear weapons on the country's territory is preserved.

In matters of principle, the Laborites remain in their previous positions. The statement with which you have familiarized yourselves -- I have in mind the statement regarding a Labor government's intention to veto the participation of British firms in developing the SDI program -- vividly testifies to this. The fact that this statement was made on the very eve of Kinnock's visit to the United States shows that the Laborites, unlike the Conservatives, do not intend to oblige Washington.

PAPER CITES UK'S KINNOCK'S STRICTURES ON THATCHER VISIT

PM240951 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 24 Mar 87 p 3

[TASS report: "Unique Opportunity"]

[Text] London, 23 Mar -- British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's upcoming visit to the USSR represents a unique opportunity for a decisive shift toward the all-around development of relations between the two countries and the coordination of efforts in the struggle to end the arms race and for disarmament. Neil Kinnock, leader of Britain's main opposition party, writes about this in THE GUARDIAN.

Until now, he points out, the Soviet Union has been for the Conservative government just an object of desperate rhetoric in the spirit of the "cold war" times. This visit demands a more flexible approach by the prime minister, whether it is a question of developing bilateral ties or of cooperation in the cause of military detente and disarmament.

There is no doubt that the problem of making progress in the process of reducing nuclear arms must be the key item on the Moscow talks agenda, the Labor leader continues. The Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik was undoubtedly a major step toward reaching mutual understanding on this question. The British Government must now actively seek ways to develop this process. Kinnock emphasizes. In his opinion, Britain must, above all, abandon the buildup of its own -- that is, independent -- nuclear deterrent forces, which will inevitably happen as a result of purchasing the latest Trident first-strike nuclear missile systems.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS THATCHER, KOHL STATEMENTS

PM251005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Mar 87 p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Consultations in Paris and Bonn"]

[Text] Bonn, 24 Mar -- Margaret Thatcher, who has arrived here from Paris, has discussed with FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl topical problems of disarmament and arms control with a consideration for the USSR's proposal for the elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons. Important attention was paid to East-West relations.

At a news conference on the results of their talks, H. Kohl and M. Thatcher stressed that "there was a very intensive exchange of opinions on fundamental problems on the eve of the British prime minister's visit to Moscow."

The heads of the FRG and British Governments expressed themselves in general terms in favor of progress in the cause of disarmament and arms control and of ensuring trust between states. At the same time, nothing was said about specific steps by the West in this direction. [paragraph continues]

As in Paris, the British prime minister emphasized the alleged "USSR supremacy in the field of conventional armaments and chemical weapons" which, she said, "threaten" the West.

According to statements from British official circles, M. Thatcher's trip to Paris and Bonn was undertaken for consulations in connection with her forthcoming visit to Moscow.

IMPACT OF KOHL REMARKS ON ARMS CONTROL VIEWED

LD222137 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 22 Mar 87

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] [Kalyagin] Tomorrow British Prime Minister Thatcher meets FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl and French President Francois Mitterrand. Some observers suppose she intends to speak in Moscow on behalf of the West European NATO partners. We have a few things yet to say about that visit, but we will start with a statement by the FRG Chancellor Kohl, which has aroused great interest.

A telebridge has linked us with Cologne. Our correspondent Vladimir Kondratyev is on the line.

[Kalyagin] Vladimir Petrovich, what did people in the FRG expect from the Chancellor's government statement, and to what extent have those expectations been justified?

[Kondratyev] On the eve of the statement a lot was written in the press to the effect that the chancellor should follow a certain signal, a positive signal, in the direction of Moscow. That was what was expected, above all. In the opinion of GENERAL ANZEIGER and other newspapers that signal was not made very loudly, nor audibly enough. The foreign policy part of the statement, which dealt with the problems which are now worrying the whole world, turned out to be strained, and I would say, tempered. However, that is a characteristic of Chancellor Kohl's personality. Kohl drew attention to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's words about a new way of thinking in international relations, but he himself is in no hurry to demonstrate such a way of thinking. There are too many ifs in his virtuoso passages. If the Soviet Union puts forward something more, if certain opportunities arise thereby, then we will make use of that, he said. That was roughly the leitmotiv of his utterances.

[Kalyagin] In his statement the chancellor spoke in favor of the rapid conclusion of an agreement on Euromissiles, that is, he spoke in favor of the elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Immediately he virtually spoke out against the elimination of nuclear weapons. How is that contradiction in his statement being explained?

[Kondratyev] Kohl's speech said unequivocally that there was no alternative to the so-called flexible-response strategy or for that strategy to be effective and convincing. The strategy of deterrence, Kohl said, also needs U.S. troops and arms in future.

The continuing military threat form the Warsaw Pact, its imaginary superiority, which allegedly gives it the capability of carrying out a sudden attack -- all those phrases, full of bitterness, which Kohl used, by no means bear witness to fundamental changes in the political course of official Bonn.

As far as the zero option is concerned, I think it would be appropriate to look at the news pictures to recall how that decision was adopted. In 1979 it was decided that 572 missiles would be sited [razmestit] on the territory of West European countries, including 180 Pershing missiles: [Video shows brief clips of archival film, showing Kohl at official meeting, and missile being positioned and launched.] The FRG accepted all those Pershings, and they are missiles with a very high degree of accuracy and a short flying time. Apart from that, the siting of Cruise missiles is in progress, a considerable number of which are also earmarked for the FRG. Now, when the opportunity really has emerged for eliminating medium-range weapons, those who were secretly hoping for the failure of talks on that problem have become very anxious and earnestly alarmed. But, as is known, words cannot be taken back [slovo nye vorobyey], especially when they are spoken by politicians. However hard Bonn politicians tried to wreck the agreement on medium-range missiles, after Reykjavik, straigth after Reykjavik, with various extra complications and provisos, their position has turned out to be extremely unconvincing and wobbly. Moreover, their position has aroused a storm of indignation. Therefore, the government -- I have in mind, above all, the conservative part of it -- was finally forced to agree in principle with the Soviet Union's proposal.

[Kalyagin] In his statement the Chancellor talked about the unused opportunities for the development of Soviet-West German relations. Could you dewll on that issue in more detail?

[Kondratyev] In the chancellor's worlds those relations are of central significance for the FRG. The strengthening and deepening of them corresponds to the interests and wishes of people in both states. In that way we are assisting, the chancellor continued, mutual understanding between East and West, and we are strengthening peace in Europe.

The chancellor named a number of areas where those relations had the best prospects for development: the political, economic, and cultural fields. One can only welcome all that he said. But as is known, previously there was no particular shortage of statements about striving toward mutual understanding, but reality did not turn out to be quite so rosy.

[Kalyagin] Thank you, Cologne. Goodbye.

PRAVDA ON FRENCH STANCE ON INF PROPOSALS

PM191430 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 87 Second Edition p 7

[Own correspondent V. Bolshakov report: "'Euromissiles' and France's Position"]

[Text] Paris, March -- "No Pershings, no SS-20's!" -- that was the slogan put forward in France at a peace demonstration on 25 October 1981. In the same year, F. Mitterrand, the Socialist Party's presidential candidate, conducted his election campaign under the same slogan.

The situation is different today. "'No Pershings, no SS-20's' is no longer merely a slogan on a placard," the newspaper L'HUMANITE writes, "but a real prospect. The Soviet Union is proposing to scrap the 'Euromissiles.' Europe now has an opportunity to get rid of the means of its own destruction."

M.S. Gorbachev's 28 February statement was assessed in dozens of states not only as an important new initiative by the USSR, but as an indication of the flexibility of Soviet policy on disarmament issues. The farsightedness and scale of the USSR's decision to "untie" the Reykjavik package and, singling out the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe, conclude a separate agreement on it, and, moreover, without delay, is noted. It is clear, after all, that in a broad context this proposal takes into account the interests not only of European states, but also of Asia and the Western hemisphere. Even Washington did not reject our proposal out of hand. So what attitude was adopted in Paris?

At first, it was like this. Here are some typical Paris newspaper headlines from the first week in March: "Positive Reaction in NATO and the United States to the Soviet Proposals, Skepticism in France" (LE MATIN); "Gorbachev's Proposal and France's Isolation" (LIBERATION); "France: A Special Case" (LE FIGARO); "Paris -- Playing the Lead in Atlanticism" (L 'HUMANITE).

What was the basis for these press assessments? Paris' political approach, of course. This approach was highly unusual.

Let me remind you that in the conditions of, as they say here, "cohabitation" between President F. Mitterrand, elected to that post from the Socialist Party, and the right-wing majority government headed by Prime Minister J. Chirac, the Elysee Palace (the president's residence) and the Hotel Matignon (the prime minister's residence) have by no means always acted in unison recently. Perhaps in only one area, with the exception of small differences which are not fundamental, has a "consensus" emerged between them -- on the approach to the problems of disarmament and nuclear tests.

This happened because soon after 1981, the Socialist Party leaders moved away from the slogan "No Pershings, no SS-20's!" As early as February 1983, speaking in the FRG Bundestag, President Mitterrand came out in favor of the siting of American first-strike missiles in Western Europe. At approximately the same time the Socialist Party adopted their program for the arms race, which was taken up with a few amendments by the right-wing cabinet that came to power in 1986. The "consensus" arose on this basis. Both the Right and the Socialists have sworn loyalty to the concepts of "deterrence" and the "balance of fear," that is, the strategy on which NATO is based. They also agreed that maintaining and improving France's nuclear forces is the sole guarantee of its security and its great-power status. On that basis Paris has reacted sensitively to any initiatives in the sphere of disarmament or the ending of nuclear tests.

However, French President F. Mitterrand and Prime Minister J. Chirac preferred, as a rule, not to comment directly on the Soviet peace initiatives. That right was granted either to the ministers directly involved in foreign policy and defense (J. -B. Raimond and A. Giraud), or to those members of the government who have nothing to do with this, but are always willing to speak out on any aspect of Soviet-French relations. That was the case this time.

On 1 March, the French Foreign Ministry published a communique reporting that its position has basically not changed since Foreign Minister J. -B. Raimond described the accords between the USSR and the United States in Reykjavik as "frightening." [paragraph continues]

The document said that France is not opposed to the elimination of nuclear weapons in principle, cub considers it unacceptable for Europe at the present time because of the existing "imbalance" in favor of the Warsaw Pact in conventional and chemical weapons, as well as tactical missiles with nuclear warheads.

French Defense Minister A. Giraud went even further, stating in an interview for LE FIGARO: "If the disposition could not be agreed on in Reykjavik is agreed on in Geneva, this will cause tremendous concern."

LE FIGARO, for its part, in an editorial headed "An Obvious Trap," claimed that Gorbachev's latest proposal must be treated with the utmost caution. The simultaneous dismantling of the Soviet SS-20's and American Pershing-2 and cruist missiles, the newspaper wrote, could create a situation which "it would be suicidal" to accept.

Of course, France's political spectrum is wide. But only the French Communist Party, while all the country's other parties were talking about the "danger" of the new Soviet peace initiative, appealed to reason, demonstrating that the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe accords in the highest degree with France's national interests and security. Despite the persecution of Communists in the press, their position found understanding among many French people.

THe Elysee Palace followed very attentively the political battles of the first few days of March. Undoubtedly they gained an increasing awareness that France, with its "special position," was isolated. The hope that Bonn and London would come out against the Soviet proposal was not justified. Moreover, Washington gave it a positive response.

After this, the French cabinet was convened with urgency under F. Mitterand's chairmanship. At the session, the president of the republic in effect disavowed the statement issued earlier by the French Foreign Ministry. the president stated that he studied M.S. Gorbachev's proposal "with genuine interest" and believes that the prospect of eliminating Soviet and American medium-range nuclear weapons should be "balanced, synchronized, and verifiable," while an agreement on such a reduction should be linked to talks on short-range missiles. F. Mitterrand also recalled his well-known stance to the effect that the French nuclear assault forces, "which ensure France's security through deterrence, cannot be equated to intermediate nuclear forces or taken into account at talks between the United States and the USSR."

THe president's opinion was decisive, since under the Constitution he is the commander in chief of the Armed Forces and is responsible for France's defense policy. J. Chirac, who spoke after F. Mitterrand, agreed with his stance, stating that there is now "complete identity" of views between the president and the government.

The cabinet decision to support the USSR's proposal on the terms listed by F. Mitterrand caused a storm of indignation in the right-wing majority. The leaders of the Union for French Democracy [UDF], the biggest bloc of right-wing parties, came out at once against the "complete identity" referred to by J. Chirac. Again and again on the radio and television and through the newspapers they state that the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe is an "extremely dangerous" thing and that Washington "is leaving Europe defenseless."

Characterizing the emerging situation, the French newspapers write that "after the Elysee Palace had imposed its view on the Hotel Matignon, the 'latest crisis' erupted in the right-wing coalition." The press reported that at the cabinet session, A. Giraud described a possible agreement between Moscow and Washington on medium-range nuclear missiles as a "new Munich." Jean-Claude Gaudin, chairman of the UDF group in the National Assembly, took a similar stance. The leader of the extreme right "National Front," Le Pen, called for "heightened vigilance" among his supporters. For former Prime Minister R. Barre and his entourage, the cabinet decision provided a pretext once again to criticize the practice of "cohabitation" between the president and the prime minister. He delcared that this time it has led "to the weakening of the defense of France and all of Europe."

This reaction by the Paris "hawks" is characteristic. They obviously do not intend to "give way," and will continue to try to impose not only on France, but on the whole of Western Europe a "special position," that is, a course of sabotaging any accords on nuclear disarmament.

It also is obvious that an awareness of the nuclear danger and an understanding of the indissoluble link between France's security and its active participation in the disarmament process have not yet reached the broad strata of the country's population. Communists and other progressive forces in France are doing staunch publicity work. The struggle is not easy. But only its successful outcome will guarantee a peaceful future and true greatness for France.

MOSCOW VIEWS ANTI-SOVIET CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE

LD241436 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] The latest anti-Soviet spy campaign unleashed in France is clearly beginning to run out of steam because of the lack of any serious evidence. Our correspondent Oleg Maksimenko reports from Paris:

Soviet agents wanted to steal the secrets of the French "Ariane" space rocket! It is essential to increase vigiliance! Soviet spies are everywhere! From the end of last week television and radio have been inflaming the French, and the front pages of the central newspapers have been scaring them with loud headlines. But a few days have passed and the anti-Soviet spy passions have started to dwindle noticeably. What is the issue in this case?

The version which the French media were relying on was already, right from the start, transparent. Everything was based on the fact that one of the Frenchmen accused of espionage was married to one of our compatriots. Do you have any concrete information, apart from this fact, I tried to elicit from my French colleagues. But I could not get an intelligible answer from them. Meanwhile, they loosed a full-blooded anti-Soviet canard all over the country based on a story of marriage, which clearly does not mean anything, and with hints from the official authorities about the connivance of some great power. When, however, the relations of those accused started to defend themselves, it all started to look quite unseemly. The father of Pierre Verdier, the main defendant, stated that his son had become the victim of a malicious slander by a woman who had unsuccessfully attempted to marry him. This woman, Verdier senior emphasized, had already bombared French counterintelligence with letters for about a year, with the sole aime of exacting revenge on her rival and her former lover.

One could simply throw one's arms in the air and quote the traditional French saying -- always look for the woman in everything -- were it not for the fact that it is a matter of interstate relations. In this case a known lie, concocted in the tradition of the shoddiest examples of pulp fiction was sent pulsing through the official channels of French television and radio, close political circles, and newspapers. The question is why was it suddenly necessary to provoke mistrust and unfriendliness toward our country among the French yet again? I think one should look for the answer in the enormous effect which has been produced here by the latest Soviet peace initiative on the elimination of the U.S. and our Euromissiles. People evidently wanted to instill in the minds of the French the idea that the USSR cannot be trusted under any circumstances. There was evidently a miscalculation with the pseudo craze about the "Ariane" rocket secrets. The statements by the father of Pierre Verdier have restrained the local anti-Soviets, but for how long, one may ask?

PRAVDA BERATES TALK OF W. EUROPE 'MILITARY BLOC'

PM241157 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column:" "What Kind of an Initiative?"]

[Text] Paris -- French President Francois Mitterrand has expressed support for the idea of Jacques Delors, president of the EEC Commission, to convene the EEC Council of Ministers to elaborate a common stance among West European heads of government toward M.S. Gorbachev's 28 February statement on the elimination of medium-range missiles from Europe.

As is known, this Soviet initiative has met with a positive response in Washington and in many West European capitals, including Paris. USSR-U.S. talks are underway on the elaboration of a specific agreement based on the Soviet and American proposals. What then is behind the EEC Commission president's proposals? F. Mitterrand explained: "Mr Delors' initiative is a good one. These questions are being discussed within NATO and the Western European Union [WEU]."

Yet, allow me to note that up to now the "Common Market," as distinct from NATO and the WEU, was not considered a suitable forum for discussing military-political problems. Has the EEC commission decided to change the nature and thrust of this economic grouping's work? Politicians are now frequently asking this kind of question in their comments and utterances. At the same time, by no means everyone shares Delors' idea. Belgium, for instance, which is currently acting as EEC chairman, has categorically rejected this. Misgivings also have been expressed in a number of other capitals.

Naturally, this does not preclude the current discussion of the possible consequences of the conclusion of a USSR-U.S. agreement on the elimination of medium-range nuclear means. An entirely natural quest for foreign and defense policy guidelines is underway in West Europe. It would seem that these guidelines should indicate to the West European countries how they can contribute to the process of disarmament and the elimination of nuclear weapons from our continent and the world as a whole.

Alas, another logic sometimes prevails in these discussions. With increasing frequency appeals are heard to strengthen "European defenses" and create an additional "pillar of NATO." It is characteristic that, simultaneously with a number of French representatives, G. Howe, head of the British Foreign Office, also has come out in favor of such a "strengthening of West European defense" almost, as it were, in response to the possible elimination of medium-range missiles. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that certain forces in both France and Britain are not averse to reviving the old idea of transforming the WEU into something in the line of a military bloc.

All "initiatives" of this kind clearly do not pursue the aim of strengthening real security in West Europe, but gave the way toward an escalation of the arms race, including the nuclear arms race. The shortsightedness of such a course is particularly clear in the light of the emerging prospect of ridding Europe of medium-range missiles, to which the Soviet proposals are geared.

'AGGRESSIVE NATURE' OF NATO EXERCISES VIEWED

LD192323 Moscow World Service in English 2110 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Viktor Ivanov commentary]

[Text] NATO has carried out one of its largest military exercises in Western Europe, code-named "Wintex-Cimex-87." Viktor Ivanov has prepared this comment:

Where the armed forces exist, there exist military exercises, and there is nothing unusual in the fact that certain countries members of military-political alliances make their servicemen take part from time to time and stage exercises. For example, it was announced recently that in the last week of March troops of the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic totaling 25,000 men will hold joint military exercises on the territory of the German Democratic Republic. Why is it then that military exercises of the NATO countries are always accompanied by high-pitched passions and the outbreak of protests?

A partial explanation can probably be found in the incident that has happened this week near the Bavarian town of Amberg in West Germany. An American tank that took part in the military exercises collided with a bus filled with passengers; 29 people were injured, 6 seriously. The bus, incidentally, was headed for an excursion to the German Democratic Republic. No matter how dramatic, such an incident may at the worst fall under the category of inevitable occurrences. This happens when large masses of military equipment and troops move across the territory at the time of the exercises. The answer therefore evidently lies in the orientation of the military exercises and the military and political tasks set by their organizers. And here the military doctrines of the two sides provide some clues.

The military doctrine of the Warsaw Treaty Organization bears a purely defensive nature. At their meeting in Budapest last June, the Warsaw Treaty countries reaffirmed that they would never under any circumstances launch military actions against any state, be it in Europe or in any other part of the world unless they themselves became targets of an aggression. The Warsaw Treaty countries proceed in their policies from the need to maintain the balance of military forces at the lowest possible level and reduce the military potentials to the limits dictated by the needs of defense. They proposed that military doctrines and concepts of military blocs should be based on defensive principles. This proposal is well substantiated.

NATO's military doctrine bears an openly aggressive nature since it is based on the first-strike capability principle. It is believed that if a military conflict breaks out, NATO's nuclear means will be used to strike at both the advanced positions and the deep rear targets of the socialist countries. This concept can have only one aim -- to gain military advantage by delivering a surprise and massive nuclear blow and winning a victory in what is termed as a limited nuclear war.

But the Warsaw Treaty countries will be not the only enemies in such a war. NATO's military exercises including the latest, "Wintex-Cimex-87," show that the troops involved in them are trained in using repressive measures against the populations of Western Europe.

The British weekly NEW STATESMAN has got hold of documents that say that during military exercises special emphasis is put on operations aimed at suppressing internal discontent. Significantly, antiwar organizations and trade unions are viewed as sources of main internal threat and are therefore subject to abolition.

MOSCOW IN GREEK ON U.S. PRESS 'ANTI-CYPRIOT SPIRIT'

NC200535 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Station Commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Nicosia, the government and public opinion of Cyprus have categorically denounced the appearance in the U.S. newspapers THE WASHINGTON POST and INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE of articles with an extremely anti-Cypriot spirit. The contents of these articles portray Cyprus as a center for the smuggling of arms and drugs and a mecca for espionage and international intrigue.

As the Cypriot Government spokesman has stated, all these portrayals are absolutely unfounded. They attempt to slander the Republic of Cyprus and create a distorted undersanding regarding the policy of the Cypriot Government. They also encourage the campaign of slander and disinformation against Cyprus that was recently launched in the Unites States and the West. The U.S. press has at last erupted, our commentator writes.

The American friend who for many years had been pledging his love and friendship to the Cypriots has changed his tune. Poor and unfortunate Republic of Cyprus is being transformed into the target of raw attacks and slander. Someone evidently needed the myth about Cyprus being the center for the international smuggling of arms and drugs. Thus, the following question arises: Where does reason end and emotion take over?

Regarding emotion, it must be the habit of these people [who launched the campaign] not to follow formalities when an issue concerns small populations and countries and because they are certain that, as Americans, they have the right to say anything they want the way they want to. Regarding reason, a few days ago the anti-Cypriot words of a U.S. general were made public. At the same time, the United States opposed the Cypriot resolution that was submitted to the human rights committee in Geneva. A statement by the Cypriot Government spokesman followed, in which he stressed that the U.S. Administration, which seeks to portray itself as the protector of and fighter for mankind's rights, is implementing a two-faced policy. As was to be expected, the decisive protest of the Cypriot Government sparked such energy in Washington that it overflowed onto the pages of U.S. newspapers. Regarding reason again, by describing Cyprus as a center for the smuggling of arms and drugs, the U.S. press obviously wants to push into oblivion the satanic role that the United States played and is still playing in the destiny of Cyprus.

Just by causing a furor about this, it is thought, it will be easier to expand the U.S. presence in Cyprus, construct huge military airfields and missile and naval bases there, and persistently transform the island into a U.S. and NATO bridgehead in the Mediterranean.

This furor also makes it easier to present a distorted picture of the Cypriots' struggle for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of their country. However, the United States will inevitably face difficulties. It is unacceptable for one to speak impertinently about a country and, at the same time, hope that such an action will cause the joy of that country's citizens. As the saying goes, you reap what you sow. The government and people of the Republic of Cyprus must decisively repulse U.S. provocations, the Cypriot newspaper ELEVTHEROTIPIA has stressed. It is difficult for one to dispute this logical conclusion, our commentator says in closing.

ZAGLADIN, TOLKUNOV MEET EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD221948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 87

[Text] The group of the European People's Party of the Europarliament, in our country at the invitation of the parliamentary group of the USSR, has ended its stay in the Soviet Union. Here is what Egon Klopsch, chairman of the group and member of the board of the Christian Democratic Union of the FRG, told Irina Mishina, our correspondent, at the end of the talks.

[Begin Klepsch recording in German with superimposed Russian translation] During our group's stay in Moscow, we had two important meetings: with Comrade Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group, and with Comrade Zagladin, first deputy head of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. Both talks proceeded in a frank [ytkrovenniy] atmosphere. We received detailed information on the progress of restructuring in the Soviet Union, and touched on the issue of ensuring peace and security in Europe and implementing the Helsinki accords. I would not be mistaken if I were to say that at the center of our discussions was the Soviet peace initiative aimed at eliminating American and Soviet medium-range missiles in Europe. We virtually had no disagreement on this issue. All of us, representatives of different European countries, were united in the opinion that the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe would be the step that could, in time, ensure the elimination of other forms of weapons. I mean strategic offensive arms, short-range missiles, as well as the banning of chemical and bacteriological weapons. Throughout the course of many centuries, Europe has been the stage for bloody wars, the place where various military blocs and groupings were born. We have fought one another enough. Now the real opportunity has arisen to make our common European home a peaceful one. For this reason we welcome the statement made on 28 February by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. [end recording]

Delegation Ends Visit

PM231547 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting of Parliamentarians"]

[Text] A delegation of the European Parliament's European People's Party group headed by E. Klepsch, group chairman and member of the FRG Christian Democratic Union Board Presidium, visited the USSR Supreme Soviet 20 March.

The delegation members had talks with L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, and with deputies T.N. Bokareva and G.A. Zhukov. There was a detailed and frank exchange of opinions on urgent aspects of international relations. Questions connected with implementing the Helsinki accords, solving all-European problems, and developing trade and economic cooperation between CEMA and EEC countries and contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the European Parliament were touched on.

The guests showed interest in the question of the role of the Soviets in the process of restructuring and accelerating socioeconomic development in the USSR.

(L. Pyutman), Belgian ambassador to the USSR, participated in the meeting.

On the same day, E. Klepsch addressed a meeting with Soviet and foreign journalists held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center. He told the gathering of the aims and results of the delegation's visit. This week we have been afforded an opportunity to conduct a very frank exchange of opinions on many questions, he emphasized. The European community and the Soviet Union have many common problems of mutual interest, the guest pointed out, speaking of the desire to develop relations between the EEC and CEMA.

We already have touched on some of them in great detail, particularly questions of protecting the environment, developing power generation, and ensuring safety in the use of atomic energy, he said.

As for the restructuring going on in the Soviet Union, E. Klepsch pointed out that the delegation members have formed the opinion that this is a great, earnest program.

The delegation left Moscow 21 March. It had been in our country at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group and the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation.

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENTARIANS' VISIT: 'JOINT REPORT'

PM191041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

["Joint Report on Visit to USSR by Portuguese Assembly of the Republic Delegation"]

[Text] A delegation from Portugal's Assembly of the Republic headed by Fernando do Amaral, speaker of the assembly, was on an official visit to the Soviet Union 10 through 16 March at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The delegation included deputies from all parliamentary groups: the Social Democratic, Socialist, Demcratic Renewal, Communist, and Social Democratic Center Parties, and the Portuguese Democratic Movement.

The Portuguese parliamentarians were received by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and had meetings with the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers and the chairmen and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet Chambers' Standing Commissions.

Apart from Moscow, the Portuguese guests visited Leningrad, familiarized themselves with the activities of organs of Soviet power, visited industrial and agricultural enterprises, and viewed historic and cultural monuments.

During their tour of the country and their meetings and talks the Portuguese delegation obtained detailed information on Soviet people's work to implement the political course of the 27th CPSU Congress and the decisions of the Central Committee January Plenum aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development and ensuring renovation and restructuring in all spheres of social life. The Portuguese parliamentarians showed great interest in the process of the transformations taking place in the Soviet Union. For their part they discussed the main aspects of the domestic political situation in Portugal and the activity of the Assembly of the Republic to solve the tasks facing the country.

During exchanges of opinions on the main international problems the Soviet and Portuguese parliamentarians expressed their common concern at the continuing arms race and the current world situation. In this regard they noted the important role that can and should be played by parliamentarians in stepping up efforts to promote the humanization of international relations and the strengthening of trust and mutual understanding on the key problems of security and world development.

The Soviet side set out the concept of a nuclear-free world advanced by the USSR and substantiated the need for new political thinking based on an understanding of universal independence, with the idea of civilization's survival as its foundation. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies resolutely opposed the spreading of the arms race to space and advocated the strengthening of existing mechanisms for restraining it -- first and foremost the ABM Treaty.

In this regard the importance of the proposals put forward in M.S. Gorbachev's 28 February 1987 statement on the immediate conclusion of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe was particularly stressed.

The Portuguese parliamentarians noted the features of their own constitutional system and the existing division of power between their organs of power, including in the foreign policy sphere. They reaffirmed their adherence to the foreign policy principles enshrined in the Portuguese Constitution aimed at safeguarding peace, security, and international cooperation, and expressed support for all steps that provide a real opportunity for embarking on disarmament, the phased elimination of nuclear weapons, and their elimination from Europe in particular.

Both sides expressed an interest in developing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation among the European states on the basis of the implementation of all the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, and in ensuring the success of the Vienna meeting.

The state of bilateral relations and Soviet-Portuguese cooperation was discussed and the mutual desire to further develop relations in the interests of the Soviet and Portuguese peoples and the cause of detente and peace in Europe and beyond was stressed. An important role in the stepping up of political dialogue between the two countries could be played by forthcoming Soviet-Portuguese contacts, including at summit level [na vysshem urovne].

The Soviet and Portuguese parliamentarians advocated further strengthening of contacts beteen the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Portuguese Assembly of the Republic, viewing them as an inalienable and stable element in Soviet-Portuguese exchanges. They noted the readiness of both countries' parliamentarians to contribute to expanding mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Portugal.

MAURITIAN MINISTER WANTS DIEGO GARCIA RETURNED

PM250937 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent L. Shinkarev dispatch under the rubric "IZVESTIYA Calling": "'Diego Garcia Is an Inalienable Part of Mauritius...'"]

[Text] Port Louis -- The Soviet Union's support for Mauritius' rightful demand to have its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia Island, restored meets with particular satisfaction among the population of Indian Ocean islands and countries.

The militarization of this region by the Pentagon is dangerously exacerbating the situation in the region. In creating yet another zone for the forward basing of strategic forces, the United States is building up its military presence and sending aircraft carriers, submarines, and shiploads of marines into the area. B-52 strategic bombers fly overhead. Their main stronghold is Diego Garcia -- an atoll in the Chagos Archipelago illegally taken from Mauritius by Britain and leased in 1966 to the United States for 50 years. The Americans expelled the indigenous population from the island and set up a major air and naval base there. According to information in the press, nuclear and chemical weapons dumps are maintained on the atoll.

The U.S. administration of Diego Garcia has upgraded its precautionary measures to prevent any leaks of information about the base. Nonetheless, a Mauritian ancillary worker on the island managed to take some photographs. They were published by the Mauritian newspaper LE MAURICIEN together with a report by the newspaper's correspondent (Jean-Fberka Ombrazin). The journalist met with the worker who had been on the base and asked him about Diego Garcia.

The IZVESTIYA correspondent center telephoned its colleague on LE MAURICIEN and asked him to give some details about his talk.

(Jean-Fberka Ombrazin) said: "(Mario Market) is the name of the Mauritian worker who spent around a year on the atoll and took a number of interesting photographs, including pictures of U.S. 7th Fleet warships at anchor, the military airfield, and subunits of marines. The major communications center, where technicians from U.S. Army special subunits work, is particularly strictly guarded.

"A settlement inhabited by the 158 Mauritians and 3,008 Filipino hired workers has been built on the island. These hired workers are electricians, mechanics, drivers, and ancillary workers. They all live in shacks. There is separate U.S. town facing the ocean — it has restaurants, night clubs, movie theaters, and branches of the Universities of Texas and Maryland. The military authorities are demonstrating their intention to stay there forever. But the Mauritians will never consent to the Americans plans. They must return Diego Garcia to us."

"(Jean)," I asked, "can you, as a Mauritian jourtnalist, visit Diego Garcia?"

"My applications to the U.S. Embassy in Mauritius were unsuccessful. Moreover, there is no air link between Mauritius and Diego Garcia. Only U.S. aircraft from Singapore and Nairobi fly to the island."

The IZVESTIYA correspondent center telephoned Dinesh Ramjuttun, Mauritian minister of public works and secretary general of the Militant Socialist Movement Party. [paragraph continues]

Answering my questions, he said: "Diego Garcia was and remains an integral part of Mauritian territory which was illegally separated from the country. At all international forums, including the United Nations, we demand that the Americans leave the island and return it to our country. Mauritius is a small state unable to force the United States to do what it does not want. We can only count on support from the world community, in particular from countries such as the Soviet Union and India. We particularly understand the alarm expressed by these countries' leaders at the further complication of the situation in the Indian Ocean, and their call for the elimination of all foreign military bases there and the prevention of the creation of new ones. The Indian Ocean must be turned into a peace zone.

"This could be promoted by an international conference on the Indian Ocean. According to a UN resolution it should have been held in 1981 but was postponed because of the position of the United States and its allies. The USSR and India supported the decision to hold it not later than 1988. We hope that this conference will bring closer the implementation of the UN Declaration on turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace."

RSA SUPPORT FOR MNR'S 'ARMED BANDITRY' VIEWED

PM181609 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[V. Silanin article under the rubric "Revealing Facts": "Hypocrites From Pretoria"]

[Text] A "Mozambique National Resistance" (MNR) group -- part of a terrorist grouping in the pay of the racist Republic of South Africa (RSA) -- was able to throw its weight around in the small town of Murrumbala, in western Mozambique, for no more than a day. Following a swift attack by subunits from the people's army, the rebels -- abandoning their heavy weapons and plunder -- sped away to hide in a virtually inaccessible mountainous area. They left terrible traces of their brief visit to the small town, however: the bodies of brutally tortured activists from the people's power, a half-destroyed primary school building, and a water tower that they had blown up. Along the walls of the ruined library the wind rustled the pages of charred books and journals. One of the journals lay open at a photograph showing RSA President Peiter Both a signing the "Nkomati Accord." Beneath the photograph was laconically written in English -- "We bring you peace."

A highly noteworthy feature. Ever since the "Nkomati Accord of Peace and Goodneighborliness" was signed by Mozambique and the RSA 3 years ago, there has been every reason to doubt the sincerity of the Pretorian authorities regarding the young African state. The RSA commando raids on the suburbs of Maputo, the RSA Air Force bombings of Mozambican border towns and villages, and the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime against other Frontline States are too fresh in people's memories. However, the Mozambican Government believed it possible to conclude this accord in order to finally give its people the opportunity to find peace -- albeit rather shaky peace. All the more so as the ruling circles of Western powers, and especially the United States, lavished praise on the conditions of the "Nkomati Accord" and declared themselves the virtual guarantors of "lasting peace" in southern Africa, promising peace and prosperity to the people of Mozambique.

The further development of events in the region, however, has clearly shown the true worth of the hypocritical assurances given by Pretoria and its imperialist patrons. Hardly had the ink dried on the paper, as they say, than the RSA military command began drawing up and implementing new plans aimed at destabilizing the situation in Mozambique.

One of the main elements of the destabilization policy conducted by the racist RSA in relation to Mozambique is its reliance on MNR rebel groups, which is at variance with the spirit of the "Nkomati Accord" which provides for the withdrawal of RSA support for this anti-Mozambican grouping. "The armed banditry conceived and created by the regime of Southern Rhodesia," Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano pointed out," was used to smash the reliable rear forces offered by our country for the national liberation movement in Zimbabwe. And today armed banditry is one of the levers with the aid of which the Pretoria regime is trying to impose its domination on countries in southern Africa."

As an inhuman, antinational phenomenon, this armed banditry has nothing in common with the "freedom fighter" image that some Western circles would like to give to these murderers, aggressors, and troublemakers operating in Mozambique on instructions from Pretoria. In the throes of a profound internal crisis, the RSA authorities are doing everything possible to complicate the process of building a new life in countries potentially capable of giving support to freedom fighters in southern Africa and Namibian patriots. The Pretoria regime is fostering plans for the territorial division of Mozambique, in particular.

However, all these sinister plans fo the RSA racists and those who act in accord with them are doomed to failure. "Our achievements are and will always remain permanent -- they will be defended and constantly reinforced," Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano said in an address to the people. "They have created the conditions for new achievements by our people and the preconditions for further triumphs!"

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES CUBA'S VIERA 21 MARCH

LD211308 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 21 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 21 TASS -- Today Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Poltiburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, recieved Jose R. Viera, first deputy foreign minister of Cuba, staying in Moscow as a guest of the USSR Foreign Ministry. During the talk held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere characteristic of fraternal Soviet-Cuban relations, the sides discussed some international issues of mutual interest, as well as questions of bialteral relations, including those on strengthening cooperation between the foreign ministries of the two countries.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM241043 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor by special correspondents L. Korneshov and S. Mikoyan in Mexico City: "Sepulveda Amor: Strengthening Mutual Trust" -- date not given; first paragraph is unattributed introduction]

[Text] The USSR and the United States of Mexico are linked by traditionally friendly relations. Mexico makes its contribution to the quest for peaceful ways to resolve the Central American conflict which echoes far beyond the region's borders, and to the strengthening of the climate of trust between peoples. This was the topic of conversation between our special correspondents and the country's Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda Amor.

Mexico City -- [Correspondent] Mr Minister, the participants in the international forum "For a Nuclear-Free Wrold, for the Survival of Humanity," which recently ended its work in Moscow, firmly advocated elimination of the gap between political practices and pan-human moral and ethical norms, and the affirmation of new political thinking. What, in your view, ought to be undertaken today to strengthen trust between countries and peoples, to cast off the burden of confusion and prejuduce, and to think and act in a new fashion?

[Sepulveda] First of all, I would like to emphasize the imporance of dialogue and talks. Of course, I am aware that these two terms -- dialogue and talks -- also presuppose a certain machinery, some instruments for their practical implementation.

Let us recall the Helsinki conference: Soem very important conclusions regarding the strengthening of mutual trust stem from its decisions. There is no doubt that the Helsinki conference itself, and the very fact that it was convened, engendered a climate of mutual trust and that, within the framework of the decisions it adopted, measures were taken which helped to strengthen an atmosphere favoring talks and dialogue. The Helsinki conference became such an important instrument serving the strengthening of trust.

New efforts are necessary in the cause of establishing nuclear arms control. This applies basically to USSR-U.S. dialogue and talks, since it is these two powers that possess the largest nuclear arsenals. In this respect, for example, the holding of summit meetings between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan could, in our view, provide a most important foundation for dialogue and talks on the reduction and control of nuclear arms. This should not be limited only to measures on establishing mutual trust in the sphere of European security or nuclear arms.

In the sphere of North-South relations, of relations between industrially developed and developing countries, there is a need to elaborate a plan for a restructuring of international economic relations leading to a redistribution of wealth in the world.

These are the three spheres of international activity in which, in my view, it is exceptionally necessary to implement special measures to strengthen trust between peoples and countries.

[Correspondent] As you know, people in our country highly appraise the efforts by the "Delhi Six," in which Mexico plays such an eminent role. Can mankind hope that, as a result of efforts by countries great and small, by all states, it will enter the third millennium having left the shadow of nuclear threat behind?

[Sepulveda] First of all, I must note that this is a problem of survival for us all, and hence we must unwaveringly pursue a world free of the nuclear threat. Regarding Mexico, we have long insisted that steady progress toward universal nuclear disarmament is needed to achieve security for ourselves and international security in general. We are aware that stages of movement are necessary along this path, as well as reliable monitoring of nuclear arms reductions.

I would also like to emphasize that, regarding Mexico and Latin America as a whole, an entire region free of nuclear weapons has been formed here thanks to the Tlatelolco Treaty. We hope that similar nuclear-free zones will appear in different parts of the world. We are also gratified by the fact that a nuclear-free zone including Australia and New Zealand is being formed in the South Pacific. This will undoubtedly help to strengthen the atmosphere of peace and security throughout the region defined by the treaty.

I am aware that proposals are also being made in Europe to establish a nuclear-free "corridor," which would be a contribution to the cause of creating a system of peace and security.

We also hope that USSR-U.S. bilateral talks will soon lead to political mutual understanding and create an opportunity to reduce the nuclear arsenal and the number of ICBM's, medium-range missiles, and everything else related to it, including submarines and bombers.

I believe success in these talks would benefit the entire system of international relations: USSR-U.S. political agreement on nuclear arms would revive the climate of detente in international relations. It would also facilitate the solution of political problems like regional conflicts and lead to a revival of international economic cooperation.

[Correspondent] The struggle to prevent bloodshed and strengthen peace is encountering serious difficulties. This is easily perceptible in the example of the Contadora Group. Meanwhile, in our view, it is apparent there can be no other way to solve the conflicts in Central America in the foreseeable future than the one proposed by this group. Are you hoping this truth will be ultimately understood by all sides involved in the conflict?

[Sepulveda] It seems that here, just as in the previous question, we are talking about hopes. The activity of the "Delhi Six," just like the work of the Contadora Group, was based on the impassioned hope that the goals and tasks set by both the "Delhi Six" and the Contadora Group would soon bear fruit. [paragraph continues]

We did not ignore the difficulties which they soon encountered. They only confirmed my confidence that the solutions proposed by us accord most fully with the regional interests and the national interests of every state and every side involved in the Central American conflict.

We believe adoption of the Contadora Group's recommendations would lead to the establishment of a system of peace, security, and real democracy throughout the Central American region. This would be most obviously beneficial to countries and peoples in the region and to the countries neighboring the region.

[Correspondent] Could it be said the recent tour by the eight ministers together with the UN and OAS secretaries general signified a new stage in the Contadora Group's activity?

[Sepulveda] It is perfectly obvious that this tour testifies to the recognition of the Contadora proposals made 4 years ago. At that time, there were only four Latin American governments of a democratic orientation convinced that peace in Central America could be achieved only along the path of political dialogue. Our diplomatic activity was given a major fillip by the support of a further four Latin American countries concerned with the fate of democracy in the Latin American countries concerned with the fate of democracy in the Latin American region and convinced of the viability of the solutions proposed by the Contadora Group. This was augmented by the efforts and support of UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar and OAS Secretary General Baena Soares and their acceptance of our invitation, whose purpose was to enable them, in the course of direct dialogue with the leaders of Central American countries, to check for themselves the effectiveness of proposals by the Contadora Group and the Support Group and to find forms within which these two international organizations -- one universal and the other regional -- could elaborate machineries helping to achieve political agreements between Central American governments.

At the same time, the participation of the two secretaries general boosted the Contadora Group's prestige to the highest political level and provided an incentive for the activity of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, whose member countries represent 90 percent of Latin America's population.

[Correspondent] What, in your opinion, are the characteristics of contemporary Soviet-Mexican relations, and what are the prospects for their development in the immediate future?

[Sepulveda] Recently, in October 1986, we had the pleasure of welcoming USSR Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze. I had an opportunity to meet him back in 1985 at the United Nations. That was our first meeting. I must note that we established an atmosphere of open and frank exchange of opinions, and this will undoubtedly help the elaboration of projects and programs in the most diverse spheres and the strengthening of friendship between the Soviet and Mexican peoples.

[Correspondent] We have learned that you are planning to visit the Soviet Union. What do you expect from this visit?

[Sepulveda] It is part of a broader program. You know, of course, that our republic's President De la Madrid invited M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to visit Mexico. In the course of our conversation with Minister Shevardnadze, he invited me to visit the Soviet Union. Now we are in the process of agreeing on possible dates, and I think we will manage to set the date for this visit soon and, on that basis, continue the talks with my colleague Shevardnadze which began so successfully last October.

SOLOVYEV MAKES SEVERAL LENINGRAD APPEARANCES

Attends City Plenum

LD120716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] A plenum of the Leningrad CPSU City Committee today discussed the work of the party committee of the Lenin Nevskiy Zavod Association on mobilization of the collective to improve the efficiency of utilization of fixed production assets under the new economic management system. The work of the town's entire industry was subjected to acute, critical analysis. Shortcomings in the use of equipment and bureacracy in the transfer to the multishift schedule were revealed. The plenum demanded that efficiency be improved in the utilization of funds allocated for capital construction, as a number of the city's rayons failed to meet last year's plan for commissioning of new capacities. Participants in the plenum proposed specific measures to strengthen executive discipline, introduce modern forms of labor organization, and increase the returns from every machine-tool, press, and conveyor belt.

Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of Leningrad Oblast Committee of the CPSU took part in the plenum.

Attends Komsomol Conference

LD150654 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 0810 GMT on 14 March broadcasts a program entitled "A Questing Character" on the 21 February Leningrad Oblast Komsomol conference. The program includes interviews with delegates to the conference; film recordings of the proceedings of the conference, including one speaker, a Komsomol secretary from Vasileostrovskiy Rayon committee; an interview with a member of the Komsomol militaria; and interviews with local Komsomol officials responsible for youth housing combines.

The announcer says, "In the conference presidium were Solvyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Leningrad Oblast party committee, and Komsomol Secretary Dolgushkin."

Addresses Scientific Aktiv

PM181459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Aktiv Discussion"]

[Text] Leningrad, 13 Mar -- The "Mekhanobr" Intersectorial Scientific and Technical Complex (ISTC) has been given the job of coordinating developments and extensively introducing a new generation of machinery and equipment which will bring the latter up to world standards. The potential and prospects of the new economic organizational method of combining science with production in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum are being discussed at an ISTC party-economic aktiv which opened today.

The "Mekhanobr" ISTC party-economic aktiv meeting was addressed by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Party Obkom.

Speaks To Women's Conference

LD191956 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Mar 87

[Text] The first oblast women's conference, which was held today, discussed the specific activities of Leningrad's women and their active participation in the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, and solving social problems. Those who spoke emphasized that the times demand more active participation of women in solving production and social tasks and in strengthening health protection in maternity and childhood.

Solovyev, candidate-member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Leningrad party Obkom, took part in the conference.

PRAVDA ON ZAYKOV SOLOVYEV IN LENINGRAD 20-21 MARCH

PM241524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Leningrad"]

[Text] Leningrad, 21 Mar -- The 27th CPSU Congress made it central to the party's economic policy to ensure a radical breakthrough in the development of machine building, which has a key role in the transfer of all manufactured goods in the national economy onto an intensive path of development. In the 12th 5-Year Plan it is necessary to achieve a decisive renewal of machine building production and sharp improvement in the technical standard, reliability, and quality of output produced.

Practical steps to achieve the goals set were discussed at meetings and conversations in Leningrad's labor collectives during a visit to the city on the Neva by L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, 20-21 March.

At the Zvezda Production Association tasks in increasing the output of powerful diesels for various sectors of the national economy were examined. The importance of an accelerated transition to the production of improved, more economical motors with a longer life was stressed. Special attention was drawn to the need to reduce material and labor expenditure in their manufacture and step up the pace of retooling production on the basis of new machinery and technology. The collective of diesel builders, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted, has all the potential to reach the highest world level in terms of all the main types of motors in the current 5-year plan. The resolution of this task should be the aim of organizational and political work by the association's party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations. At the enterprise there are considerable reserves for further increasing production efficiency. The current discussion of the Draft Law on State Enterprises (Association) must be used to utilize reserves.

At the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Radio Equipment L.N. Zaykov familiarized himself with new methods of comprehensive automation of the design and production of modern radioelectronic goods and the development of promising systems of air traffic control in civil aviation, including work taking place within the framework of international cooperation.

In view of the particular importance of accelerating the introduction of electronics into the national economy, the need was stressed to rapidly increase the level of automation of engineering work and increase the contribution of the institute's scientists, designers, and technologists to the implementation of the "Intensification-90" territorial and sector program.

In the shops, the scientists' laboratories, and the design bureaus and at meetings with the Leningraders, there was unanimous approval of the party's course of restructuring, the development of democracy and openness, the stepping up of exactingness toward cadres at every level, and the all-around acceleration of the socioeconomic development of Soviet society.

A conference with members of the Leningrad CPSU Obkom and Gorkom bureaus and the party and soviet aktiv took place in the Smolnyy. Progress in fulfilling state plan targets for 1987, introducing new methods of economic management on the basis of financial autonomy, viability, and self-financing, and transferring Leningrad's enterprises onto a two- and three-shift work system were examined from the standpoint of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum.

L.N. Zaykov laid flowers at the V.I. Lenin monument in Moscow Square. Flowers were also laid at the monument to the heroic defenders of Leningrad in Victory Square.

L.N. Zaykov was accompanied by Yu.F. Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad party obkom, A.N. Gerasimov, first secretary of Leningrad CPSU Gorkom, and V.Ya. Khodyrev, chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom.

Zaykov at Radio Institute

LD212205 Moscow International Service in Russian 1530 GMT 21 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Zaykov, who is in Leningrad, today visited the all-union scientific research institute for radio apparatus.

[Correspondent S. Dukhavin -- identified from screen caption] There probably isn't a single airport in the country, not a single passenger liner, which does not use navigational equipment created within these walls. That is why they devote special attention here to improving the efficiency of scientific labor and why they make bold use of the latest achievements of scientific and technical progress. One example alone speaks eloquently of this: More than half of all the documentation for newly manufactured goods is created in the institute by the automated planning method. The use of electronics in planning and design work is expanding year by year. [video shows staff operating VDT terminals; drawing equipment]

During his visit to the institute, Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov visited the design and research departments and talked with engineers, scientists and leaders of the institute and the industry. The need for further intensification of scientific labor and for cutting down the development-introduction cycle was stressed. [video shows Zaykov and accompanying party touring laboratory where staff are operating VDT equipment]

[Begin Zaykov recording] We are currently orientating designers as follows, to work out all their designs not for traditional materials but for new materials. In this way we urge the industry turning out materials to cater for your new design. Otherwise you put up with old materials, they do not develop, because there's no demand. You must now get your designers used to the idea they must not put down in their design the traditional materials which are produced in the country today. They must create without delay designs capable of forcing those industries to think and to create these materials. We will then move forward. We must compel people to think about new materials. When you've created them experimentally, go on and master serial production. [video shows Zaykov talking with a group of men in the institute] [end recording]

[Dukhavin] The discussion continued in one of the research laboratories.

[Begin recording] [Zaykov] You were beginning at that time; and now with due consideration for the changeover to new technology, you have to develop your own [word indistinct] to the maximum. Here, too, you can make use of links in the return direction, and considerably cut down waste. [Unidentified official] We can correct the processes.

[Zaykov] You can correct the processes; you are, so to speak, doing the work, these losses are made good; without a doubt this pays for itself completely in a matter of months. [Unidentified official] It has increased labor productivity -- excuse me -- by 100 times.

[Zaykov] By 100 times, I understand. [Unidentified official] this technology has to be studied.

[Zaykov] It's not just the productivity that is increased by 100 times, but there's another thing, the quality... [Official, interrupting] The reputation of our enterprise...

[Zaykov continuing] in the first place, and in the second place -- exactly, the reputation -- and rejected output falls sharply, in other words the output of serviceable production is increased. [Official] We're not operating blindfolded, I assure you. We feel this.

[Zaykov] It's an important thing. Alright. Well, done! I wish you continued successes. All the best to you! [end recording]

Zaykov Visits Machine Works

LD202349 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report of Zaykov visit to Zvezda machine-building association]

[Text] Comrade Zaykov, who is in Leningrad, today visited the Zvezda machine-building association:

[Reporter S. Dukhavin, identified from capition] The association's output consists of diesel engines for hydrofoils and locomotives, and mobile power stations for construction workers.

Since the beginning of the 5-year plan the association collective has increased production volumes and there has also been a growth in labor productivity -- in the first 2 months alone it was more than 10 percent higher than during the same period last year. Lev Nikolayevich Zaykov visited the enterprise's shops and talked to the workers and the leaders of the enterprise and of the industry. Matters relating to the intensification of machine-building were discussed, together with its main components -- accelerating scientific and technical progress, raising responsibility for fulfilling contractual deliveries, and reinforcing the role played by the labor collective in raising production efficiency. [Video shows views of the works' interior; machines under construction; Zaykov and entourage talking with workers]

[Begin recording] [Zaykov] What percentage of losses do you believe you incur every month?

[Worker] About 25 percent.

[Zaykov] About 25 percent.

[Second worker] Twenty-five, 30 percent even.

[Zaykov] Is that both for component supply and [word indistinct]? Is that external component supply or your own internal parts?

[Several workers] Both.

[Zaykov] Well, as far as external supply is concerned, I think we have to sort things out with the minister, but as for internal business you have to works things out among yourselves. You have to go to the workshops where they make the components. You have an agitprop team, don't you? So go and ask questions, talk about it. Why are you letting us down? We're moving toward giving you more rights, but there will be more responsibility too. That's what it's all about, after all. Our principal strength is the working class and our peasantry. If the entire people joins in, then the acceleration will take place. [end recording]

[Dukhavin] The collective has serious tasks to tackle over the coming years. By the end of the 5-year plan it is planned to raise the shift coefficient of progressive machinery like processing centers to 2.8, and to raise labor productivity by almost 33 percent. [video shows further shots of production lines]

SLYUNKOV ATTENDS TSENTROSOYUZ COUNCIL DISCUSSION

LD210004 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Mar 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The tasks following from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum were discussed today at a meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council. Taking part in its work were Comrade Slyunkov, the leaders of the USSR State Committee on the Agro-Industrial Complex, and senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee, ministries, and departments. [video shows large auditorium; Slyunkov on platform, flanked by inidentified officials]

The report by Comrade Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, noted that in the first year of the 5-year plan period, the retail trade turnover, excluding alcoholic beverages, increased by nearly 8 percent, and the turnover of cooperative trade in towns by 23 percent.

However, last year, the plan for the total volume of retail turnover was not fulfilled, and a great lagging was permitted in January and February of the current year. The main attention of the meeting was focused on the concrete directions of the restructuring of work: boosting the contribution made by the cooperatives toward realizing the Food Program and producing consumer goods, and toward the services sector and the implementation in practice of the principles of socialist democracy.

From a position of increased demands, those assembled discussed the question of how to raise the activities of cooperatives to a new level and to make them active participants in the process of our society's renewal.

The decision outlined measures to improve all the activities of the consumers' cooperatives. [video shows Trunov speaking, the auditorium, the audience]

Further on Council Meeting

PM241555 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 Mar 87 p 3

[TASS Report: "Joining Energetically in the Restructuring; Meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council"]

[Text] The party's course toward the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development and the further enhancement of the Soviet people's well-being determines the forms and methods of the development of the consumer cooperative system. Its tasks, arising from the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, were discussed at a meeting of the Tsentrosoyuz Council which took place on 20 March in Moscow.

The meeting's participants focused chief attention on specific avenues of the restructuring of work and the intensification of the cooperatives' contribution to the implementation of the Food Program and of the program for the production of consumer goods and for the services sphere and to the practical implementation of the principles of socialist democracy. From the standpoint of heightened requirements, those assembled discussed the question of how to elevate the activity of the cooperative system to a new level and to make this system an active participant in the process of our society's renewal.

In the report by M.P. Trunov, chairman of the Tsentrosoyuz Board, and in the speeches it was noted that under contemporary conditions, the tasks and responsibility of the consumer cooperative system as a socioeconomic organization designed to promote the social reorganization of the countryside, mobilize additional commodity resources, and improve services to the populace, are increasing. In the 1st year of the 5-year plan, retail trade, excluding alcoholic beverages, increased 7.9 percent while the turnover of urban cooperative trade rose 23 percent. The volumes of state purchases of potatoes, vegetables, and fruits increased appreciably. Plans for the commissioning of fixed capital, including housing, were fulfilled.

All these are positive changes, but considerably more should have been done. Thus, the plan for the total volume of retail turnover was not fulfilled, and a major lag built up in January and February of the current year. The population's demand for certain food products and nonfood goods is not being satisfied. Poor use is being made of reserves for increasing the purchases of agricultural products from the populace and from kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

The shortcomings in work with cadres are of a serious nature. Not eveywhere is concern being shown to promote enterprising specialists, women and young people, and the training of a reliable reserve of cadres is proceeding poorly. The potrebsoyuz boards often study the political, professional, and moral qualities of workers only superficially and they tackle cadre issues only within a narrow circle, eschewing openness and disregarding the opinions of members of the consumer cooperative system and of the labor collectives.

The Tsentrosoyuz Board bears a considerable measure of responsibility for the shortcomings and omissions. The speakers noted that only slowly is it restructuring the style and methods of its activity. Scant attention is devoted to raising the standard of work of the basic tier -- the consumer societies, especially rural ones. Typical of many cooperative organizations is a bureaucratic approach to matters which reduces to naught the advantages of the cooperative system which is founded upon the creativity and initiative of the masses. The council members spoke of the special responsibility of the potrebsoyuz boards and of the consumer societies for restrucuring the style of work of cooperative organizations on the basis of a deepening of democracy, financial autonomy, the consistent introduction of the self-management principle, and the switch to self-recoupment and self-financing. It is important to improve the work of kolkhoz markets, develop urban cooperative trade in every way, and render active assitance in implementing the USSR Law "On Individual Labor Activity."

The resolution outlines measures for improving the entire activity of the consumer cooperative system. The meeting called upon the workers of this multisectorial system to respond with deeds to the CPSU Central Committee Appeal to the Soviet people to join energetically in the competition for a fitting greeting to the 70th anniversary of Great October.

Taking part in the meeting's work were N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom; N.A. Stashenkov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Trade and Consumer Services Department and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, Moscow CPSU Gorkom, of the USSR and RSFSR Councils of Ministers, and of ministries and departments.

DOLGIKH ATTENDS NUCLEAR INDUSTRY AKTIV MEETING

PM241207 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Sector Tasks"

[Text] A meeting of the party and economic aktiv of the USSR Ministry of Nuclear Power Generation was held in Moscow on 21 March. The participants discussed the tasks of collectives of nuclear power stations, scientific reserch organizations, planning and design organizations, industrial enterprises, and other of the ministry's subdivisions stemming from the decisions adopted by the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum.

A report was read by N.F. Lukonin, USSR minister of nuclear power generation.

Practical measures were outlined to implement the plenum decisions, successfully fulfill the plans for the current year, and worthily greet the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The meeting was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

B.Ye. Shcherbina, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; senior officials from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers; and the leaders of a number of ministries participated in the aktiv's work.

PRAVDA REVIEWS VOROTNIKOV BRYANSK OBLAST TOUR

PM241526 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Mar 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Bryansk Oblast"]

[Text] Bryansk, 21 Mar -- V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, was in Bryansk Oblast 19-21 March. He familiarized himself with the work of a number of enterprises in industry, agriculture, and the service sphere and met with representatives of the working people and with party, soviet, and economic workers. In the course of the meetings and conversations the main attention was devoted to the restructuring in the oblast's national economy and the work of labor collectives to fulfill the decisions of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum.

Questions of the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, urgent tasks of the development of machine building, and problems of the intensification of production were at the center of attention during talks with workers, engineers, and technicians at the Bryansk Machine Building Plant Production Association. Here questions of going to the production of a new, improved motor are being tackled only slowly, although the machine builders were criticized for these shortcomings at the 27th party congress. The situation is being rectified only slowly. Attention was drawn to unsatisfactory work in the first months of the year and to the need for more effective utilization of financial autonomy to fulfill the plan targets in all indicators, taking delivery commitments into account, as well as for state acceptance, to sharply improve the quality of output, including consumer goods.

At meetings at the Bryansk Worsted Association and the Novozybkov Sewn Goods Factory there was an energetic discussion of improving the utilization of production capacities and increasing the pace of retooling production. Particular attention was drawn to the quality of the textiles and clothing produced and to improving relations with associated enterprises. Problems connected with the transition to multishift working and with improving the working people's cultural and living conditions were discussed.

The chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers inspected districts of new construction and inquired about the practice of comprehensive resolution of social questions. [paragraph continues]

During visits to trade enterprises, kindergartens, creches, cultural institutions, and sports facilities, attention was drawn to the need to more fully satisfy the population's requirements, to improve the standard of services, and to carry out exhaustive measures to ensure profitable use of free time. It was noted that it is necessary to more persistently assimilite funds allocated to enterprises for social development and to introduce the economic method of construction more widely. The initiative in resolving these questions should belong to the soviets and trade union organizations.

In conversations with crop farmers and stockmen at the Volna Revolyutsii Experimental Farm and the Rossiya Kolkhoz in Novozybkovskiy Rayon, the course of wintering of livestock and preparations for spring field work was examined. At a meeting with leaders of the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes progess in fulfilling the Food Program was discussed, as well as tasks connected with enhancing the role and responsibility of all components of the agro-industrial complex in the resolution of production and social questions.

At the Bryansk Obkom, V.I. Vorotnikov had a meeting with the party, soviet, and economic aktiv, during which it was noted that in the sectors of the oblast's economy the restructuring should be carried out more energetically and should affect deep-seated processes. Mention was made of the need to improve the work style, further democratize all aspects of life, and increase the cadres' responsibility for the task in hand.

V.I. Vorotnikov was accompanied on his tour of the oblast by A.F. Voystrochenko, first secretary of Bryansk CPSU Obkom, and I.Ya. Poruchikov, chairman of the olibspolkom.

LIGACHEV SPEAKS ON GOSR TO MEDIA AKTIV

PM241505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Mar 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "To Meet the 70th Anniversary of Great October. Conference at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting"]

[Text] A conference was held 23 March at the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting [USSR Gosteleradio] to examine the tasks of the mass news and propaganda media in connection with preparations for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

A report was delivered by L.P. Kravchenko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio. The report, and the speeches by "Vremya" commentator Ye.A. Fateyev, chief editor of All-Union Radio's main propaganda office V.M. Panarin, USSR Gosteleradio commentator V.I. Lyubovtsev, and film director V.P. Lisakovich of the "Ekran" television creative association, raised a number of important problems and issues connected with further boosting the effectiveness of television and radio broadcasting and surmounting the material shortcomings in their work.

The conference was addressed by Ye.K. Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He remarked that the chief conception behind the Central Committee's resolution "On Preparations for the 70th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution" and the Appeal to the Soviet People is the organic link between the achievements of the October revolution and today's revolutionary social transformation and the political line of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress. [paragraph continues]

Restructuring and acceleration -- everything with which the party and people are now preoccupied -- have correctly been designated a revolutionary matter by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

If we turn to the history of our socialist state we do not conceal the fact that the Soviet people have experienced both unfading accomplishments and the bitterness of temporary reverses, difficult and complex stages. All this did happen, but the main thing was and is the fact that the 70 years since Great October have primarily been a period of the triumph of the socialist system. No one can erase the unassailable fact that the country has transformed itself into a world leader precisely during the years of Soviet power and thanks to Soviet power.

It was noted in the speech that journalists and the entire ideological aktiv must acquire a good understanding of the tasks and specific details of the preparations for and celebration of October's 70th anniversary. It is necessary to understand that our motherland's upcoming jubilee is of enoromous social significance and great political import; it is not merely a holiday but also a review of our forces, a mobilization of the labor collective for the solution of the tasks posed by the party -- and these tasks, as we know, are majestic ones.

The press, television, and radio and all the ideological media must show vividly and cogently what October gave us, what socialism has given us. There is something to show -- not only on the material plane but on the political and social planes as well. It is important to give fuller coverage to the goals of the restructuring process, the progress of its implementation, its first results.

Why is it so important to ensure the really complete and impressive propaganda of the achievements of Soviet power? Doesn't this mean applying the brake to criticism and openness, doesn't this mean retreating from the calls for an objective and courageous evaluation of our history? No. We are in favor of an honest and open look back, but we are resolutely opposed to the falsification of our glorious past, to the depiction of our history as an unbroken chain of errors and disapointments.

Restructuring means creation, not negation. We are starting it not from scratch but on the foundation of the impressive victories and undeniable achievements of the many generations of Soviet people.

At the same time, when depicting our historical path we must remember the lessons of the past. We must not repeat the mistakes of the past. We must not get carried away by the jubilee occasion. We must not apply any particular concept of history. We must not "smooth it out," or apply a "textbook gloss." The history of our revolution does not need any of this. It is heroic and instructive enough not to require any cosmetic treatment. Only the truth, only an honest look at the path traveled can, and must, arouse the new energy and the passion to set about ensuring that our motherland moves more rapidly up the ladder of progress, toward communism.

A truthful, moving account of our achievements must be developed now -- and in full measure -- nearer the time of the anniversary. Criticism will disapper at that time, before the holiday (this has usually been the case), and we'll get only achievements. Such jerking movements are unncessary; they never bring any benefit. In short, what is needed is the active propaganda of socialism's indisputable advantages over capitalism and of the shoots of new emerging in the process of social renewal without any slackening of critical analysis and of the revelation and elimination of shortcomings.

On the threshold of October's 70th anniversary our television screens, radio, and press should reveal more profoundly the grandeur of V.I. Lenin's ideas and deeds, his innovatory approach to the solution of the most complex problems of social development, and the Communsit Party's titanic theoretical and practical activity in behalf of the Soviet people's well-being and the flourishing of the motherland, in behalf of socialism and peace. There is no doubt that Soviet journalists, as well as writers, artists, and people from the world of the theater and the movies, will find vivid new forms of publication, broadcast, and works of art devoted to veterans of the party and the revolution, to those who took part in the civil war and the great Patriotic War, to the stalwarts of the 5-year plans. It is essential when propagandizing October's achievements to make more extensive use of those works of literature and art which have entered the Soviet classical heritage.

Competition for a fitting greeting for Great October is gathering pace in the country, Ye.K. Ligachev said. It is necessary to introduce more freshness, the feelings and thoughts of the people themselves -- the workers, the kolkhoz members, the specialists -- into coverage of the socialist competition of the labor collectives and the millions-strong masses. We must resolutely combat cliches and superficial perceptions and banal reflections of production life. I believe you could obtain serious assistance in this from the production workers themselves, especially the rank-and-file workers; it is necessary in every way to broaden social principles in the press and to rely on the opinion of the broad working masses.

It is very important to step up the organizational role of the mass news and propaganda media, including television and radio. It is necessary not merely to reflect and depict deeds and events. Today this is not enough. The principle must be as follows: Once you have tackled a serious matter, see it through to the end. Even to the extent of returning to it twice, or three times. The outlying regions and the territories now being assimilated, where major national economic tasks are being resolved, are in particular need of such attention and concrete assistance. In the first place -- Siberia, the Far East, the Extreme North. A great role in this is played by the all-union rallies of journalists at the most important construction sites, and these should be planned with an eye to the tasks of the current year and of the entire 5-year plan.

The local committees for television and radio broadcasting need attention. The greatest effect is to be gained precisely through the skillful combination of the capabilities of the center and the republic and oblast news media.

The preparations for the 70th anniversary of Great October -- the speech emphasized -- require that we attain a qualitatively new level in propaganda. For this it is necessary to scrupulously consider all the best experience and analyze our own omissions and shortcomings committed in the past to avoid and overcome them. In a word, everyone must contribute substantially more in his work.

Ye.K. Ligachev also visited some Central Television and All-Union Radio editorial offices and met with their workers. Accompanying him were Yu.A. Sklyarov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR Gosteleradio.

PRAVDA REPORTS LUKYANOV SPEECH TO BARNAUL WORKERS

PM181105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Mar 87 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Main Lever of Acceleration"]

[Text] Barnaul, 14 Mar -- There is nothing mightier than an idea whose time has come. Restructuring is one such idea. The need for energetic actions, mood for acceleration, and overcoming of everything that hinders onward movement was the talking point at a meeting held today between Barnaul working people and A.I. Lukyanov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

How to ensure a precise pace of work in each labor collective, make fuller use of reserves and potential, and enhance everyone's personal responsibility for end results -- ideas on these topics were voiced at the meeting by L.G. Korneva, team leader at the "Altaypressmash" Production Association; I.M. Aksenov, chairman of Topchikhinskiy Rayon's N.K. Krupskaya Kolkhoz; V.A. Godunov, machine operator at Ust-Kalmanskiy Sovkhoz; N.S. Remneva, first secretary of Barnaul's Tsentralnyy CPSU Raykom; and others. The speakers focused attention on unsolved problems and submitted businesslike proposals aimed at boosting the efficiency and quality of all work. It was emphasized that restructuring must be conducted more actively, more initiative must be displayed, and the party Central Committee's appeal to the Soviet people must be responded to with deeds.

Within a historically brief period, as if compressing time, the party put forward the concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and launched active work on the restructuring and renewal of all aspects of society's life, A.I. Lukyanov said in his speech. An exceptionally important position along this path is occupied by the CPSU Central committee January (1987) Plenum. Studying its materials, each communist and each Soviet person had an opportunity to fully assess our party's boldness and self-critical approach in evaluating the situation in the country, its broad vision and realism in setting tasks, and its profound Leninist faith in the people's creative energy.

Having described the main guidelines of economic and social development and the national economy's performance in the first year of the 5-year plan period, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that the task now is to act energetically at each work place, in each labor collective, and at all levels of management.

What is the state of affairs in the Altay in this context? A significant national economic potential has been created here, based on a powerful agro-industrial complex with developed agricultural production and processing industry. Tractor, agricultural, and power machine building and the chemical and light industries are developing on increasingly broad scale.

The party kraykom recently stepped up its exactingness regarding the implementation of restructuring in all spheres of the kray's life and the activity of collectives. Rhetorically bureaucratic methods of leadership are being gradually eliminated, and a businesslike approach toward the solution of problems of socioeconomic development and questions of education is taking an increasingly firm hold. Publicity and truthfulness are being affirmed in the evaluation of social phenomena. All this is yielding tangible results. The kray's economy has started developing more rapidly. Even so, however, if this work is examined from the standpoint of modern demands, it has to be admitted that restructuring in the kray is progressing much more slowly than would be desirable.

There still has been no fundamental breakthrough in intensifying the economy along the avenues of accelerated scientific and technical progress. More than 100 industrial collectives here failed to cope with their annual programs in the first year of the 5-year plan period. The results of many enterprises' work in January-February this year also proved depressing. Almost one-third of all enterprises failed to fulfill their output sales plans taking delivery commitments into account. Substandard work by some collectives produces a chain reaction effect on the results of others.

Serious shortcomings still exist in the work of the agro-industrial complex. Even though the volume of agricultural output increased last year, there was no success in meeting the Food Program targets. Very much still remains to be done in Altay to improve the availability of housing to the population, food supplies, and medical, municipal, and consumer services.

Evidence of all this is provided by letters from the kray's working people addressed to the CPSU Central Committee. They contain numerous sensible proposals and suggestions on how to improve work, but also much pain caused by inattention to people and attempts to evade the resolution of urgent questions of supply, daily life, and protection of citizens' legitimate interests. The writers of numerous letters bluntly declare that they have been forced to turn to Moscow because the questions they have raised locally have remained unsolved for a long time. All this provides evidence that restructuring in the heart of the Altay is still moving with great difficulty and still has not affected many strata and horizons. There are rather too frequent instances when changes occur only in words, as a matter of form, and not in essence. This can also be seen in the practice of introducing team contracts, in the transition of enterprises to two- and three-shift working, in the dissemination of advanced experience, and in the vast stream of paperwork which flows on unabated. Formalism, lack of initiative, and a pathological love for paperwork are firmly rooted in the braking machinery of which the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum spoke, and today this can be felt more acutely than ever before.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee gave a reminder that each of these negative phenomena and each shortcoming, be it in industry or agriculture, in the organization of production or the sphere of services for people, is primarily a manifestation of the standard of cadres' work, which still is insufficiently high. The first year of the 5-year plan period was a serious test for them. Not all of them passed this test: Success has still not been achieved in finally overcoming the force of inertia and directing the entire cadres corps along the avenue of restructuring. There are frequent instances when administrative-economic rather than political methods of leadership predominate within party committees. The turnover of enterprise, sovkhoz, and kolkhoz leaders remains unjustifiably high. Work on the training of the cadres pool is still poorly organized.

Explaining the essence of the positive changes which have been taking place in the country since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, A.I. Lukyanov emphasized the fundamental importance of the process of democratizing all aspects of our society's life. The party has set our cadres, every Communist, and every person the task of learning to live under conditions of deepening socialist democracy, he noted. What does this mean today?

To deepen democracy means to give the utmost support to working people's initiative and each practical proposal made by them, to persistently develop constructive criticism and self-criticism, and to guarantee the citizen has the decisive say in the election of his leaders and the monitoring of their work, and to ensure broad publicity and an informed population.

To deepen democracy means to strive to ensure that people constantly improve their economic knowledge, that terms like profitability, production cost, self-financing, and financial autonomy become as familiar as the alphabet to each leadership or rank-and-file worker, because without this the democratization of the management of production loses its real meaning.

To deepen democracy means to purposefully consolidate the principles of the people's self-management in the work of soviets and all state and public organs, to raise the standards of their monitoring of the management apparatus, and to actively implement the principle of democratic centralism in all spheres of social life.

To deepen democracy means to be even more persistent in ensuring conscientious discipline and socialist legality, a correct understanding by citizens of their rights and obligations, and the skillful harmonization of the pursuit of society's fundamental interests and the development of each person's creative potential.

The processes of the expansion and deepening of democratic principles are making increasing headway, gathering pace, and permeating our entire life. The Draft Law on State Enterprises (Associations), which has been published for nationwide discussion, lays the foundations of democracy in the production sphere. Practice is already outstripping the law's provisions. The principle of electing leaders at different levels is being applied increasingly actively in many oblasts, cities, rayons, and enterprises.

The improvement of the Soviet electoral system is another very important avenue for the development of socialist democratism. A decision has already been made to conduct this summer an experiment involving local soviet elections in enlarged electoral okrugs. Voters will have an opportunity to elect the most fitting from among several candidates. Increasing the number of candidates is not a goal in itself. Democracy must be made to serve more actively the cause, the interests of the people, and the development of our society.

The development of democracy, the observance of legality, and the guaranteeing of social justice -- all these are inseparably linked with the stepping up of party work. Having recalled that the Central Committee January Plenum urgently raised the question of the need to boost the role of party gorkoms and raykoms, the organs which are in closest contact with people and collectives, the speaker noted that the Altay Kraykom, improving the style of its activity, has recently been increasingly persistent in seeking new forms of leadership of the work of party committees at city and rayon level. The entire point is their efficiency. Facts indicate that there still is too much slack here. In parallel with party committees which have embarked on restructuring in earnest, there are also others where actual restructuring is still just a glimmer, where the activeness of primary party organizations is poor, and where Communists' initiative receives inadequate backing.

The raykom, gorkom, and primary party organization -- these are the heart, the main driving force of the organization of restructuring at local level. They must struggle to create an atmosphere in collectives where each working person can actively join in this cause of the whole people.

Dwelling on questions of the party's and the state's international activity, the secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized that our domestic policy is being directly continued in the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives and its active and flexible foreign policy course.

A.I. Lukyanov expressed heartfelt thanks to the collectives which nominated him as deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union from Barnaulskiy Electoral Okrug. This trust, he emphasized, imposes great obligations and forces one to be more demanding toward oneself, to work better and more purposefully, and to devote all energy and knowledge to the cause of accelerating the development of socialism and consolidating the might of our great motherland.

PRAVDA CITES 14 MARCH MOSCOW GORISPOLKOM SESSION

PM181627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 87 First Edition p 2

[Yu. Kazmin report: "Consideration For the Working People. Notes From Moscow City Soviet Session"]

[Text] Moscow -- A businesslike, constructive discussion on the problems of developing our capital and reinforcing democratic principles in the activity of the Moscow Gorispolkom took place 14 March at a routine Moscow City Soviet session. The day before leaders and members of the ispolkom and chiefs of central directorates, administrations, and departments had presented reports on their work in 1986 at meetings of labor collectives and the population. In addition, there were meetings with deputies in labor collectives. More than 1,500 critical observations and proposals were made at these meetings.

V.T. Saykin, chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, delivered the report on the work of the Moscow Gorispolkom in 1986 and tasks to implement the resolution adopted by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures To Further Enhance the Role and Increase the Responsibility of Soviets in Accelerating Socioeconomic Development in the Light of the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The report noted that last year saw only the first steps connected with restructuring and implementing measures relating to the faster development of the most important sectors of the city economy, resolving urgent social issues, and improving Muscovites' living conditions.

Our task today is this: to produce more and to do it better and more rapidly while using fewer people and less resources, energy, and materials. For this to happen it is necessary to show concern for people's living conditions, because it is possible to resolve all these problems of such vital importance to the city only with the active, interested help of the Muscovites themselves. The new management structure in the construction sphere, coupled with the transition to the two-tier "main administration-trust (housing construction combine)" system, has made it possible to release 1,600 management workers in the Glavmosstroy and the Glavmospromstroy. The rayon food trade organizations and their city counterparts "Gastronom," "Mosmoloko," "Diyettorg," and "Mosmyasorybtorg" have been abolished. The "Prodtovary" rayon retail trade associations have been created in their place. These unified rayon associations have helped to distribute commodity resources more correctly.

A great deal of work is under way in the sphere of cadre policy. More than half of all leaders in the Moscow Gorispolkom and its main administrations have been replaced over the period under review. The contingent of rayispolkom chairmen and deputy chairmen has undergone considerable changes. Certification was a serious test for many leaders. It revealed that principled, strict accountability for assignments is not to everyone's liking. [paragraph continues]

Some people are unwilling to shake off the burden of former habits and ideas, and some still think highly of the deskbound, paper-shuffling work style. The "Moskva" automatic control system science and production association (general director Yu.M. Cherkasov) is still of little help to the city, as it is failing to ensure an adequate level of automatic control in the Moscow Gorispolkom system.

Deputies noted that restructuring is proceeding only slowly in a number of sectors. It is failing to affect deep-seated processes, and not all labor collectives are involved in it. The inablility of some leaders to work in the conditions of democratization and increased public activenss is having an impact. This is why the plan for output sales taking contractual obligations into account has not been fulfilled. The Lenin Komsomol Motor Vehicle Plant (Director V.P. Kolomnilov), the "GPZ" Association (Director V.B. Nosov), the "Dinamo" plant (Director V.G. Subachev), the "Serp i Molot" plant (Director N.Ya.. Izvekov), and others have let the city down in this respect.

There must also be a restructuring, and a decisive restructuring, as the party demands, with respect to quality. In the capital, which has powerful production and scientific potential, the standard of the output of many enterprises falls far short not only of world standards but also of present state standards. The reason for this is clear. A low standard of equipment and technology, outdated labor organization, and weak production mechanization and automation are found wherever you turn in every sector of the city's economy. There are many problems, very serious problems, training and educating the younger generation. The fight against crime, drug addiction, alcoholism, and prostitution is not being waged actively enough. At the moment, deputies said, we still find cliches and stereotypes everywhere in cultural education work and are making insufficient use of the entire arsenal of cultural and arts institutions to combat bourgeois morality and educate Muscovites in the spirit of patriotism and internationalism and love for their country, its past and present, and their city.

The question of switching the city's enterprises and organizations to two- and three-shift working was discussed particularly keenly at the session. To this end it is necessary to decisively change the working hours of the services sphere and to ensure that trade and consumer service enterprises consider the needs of people working a multishift system.

Construction workers were much criticized at the session. They were criticized for poor quality work and for paying insufficient attention to public health, education, consumer service and municipal service projects. Deputy Yu.P. Dokuchayev spoke with indignation of neglected boarding schools in which order must urgently be imposed.

Unfortunately, the question of cleanliness in the city did not receive due attention at the session. Spring has come to the city but the bright sunbeams cannot penetrate the filthy windows of many plant shops, stores, clubs, and movie theaters.... Much winter debris and snow is still lying around in yards, on railroads, and at plants and factories.

Checks carried out with the participation of deputies who are members of standing commissions and discussions at ispolkom sessions have shown that the Main Public Catering Administration, headed by V.I. Rodichev, has not yet begun restructuring its work. The public catering network is developing very badly in the city.

The session participants warmly supported the speech by Deputy S.Ya. Beregov, a driver with the "Mosovoshchtrans" Association. He pointed out that the recently formed Mosgoragroprom has yet to make a substantial contribution to satisfying Muscovites' needs. F.F. Kozyrev-Dal, deputy chairman of the Moscow Gorispolkom, is largely to blame for this. The Glavmosplodoovoshchprom (Chief O.A. Virichev) is more concerned with meeting the plan targets in rubles by selling oranges, lemons, and other expensive imported fruits than with providing the population with potatoes, cabbages, cucumbers, greens, and other vegetables.

The session loudly called for extensive use to be made of the powerful strength of socialist democracy and for a definitive end to the emasculated interpretation of and long stagnation in implementing people's self-management. The fact that the Moscow Gorispolkom is supposed to give an annual report on its activity but has not reported to a session for the last 30 years was cited as a most flagrant violation of democracy. Deputies have got into and continue to get into the ispolkom as applicants and not as plenipotentiary elected representatives of the people.

Some deputies were reminded of their responsibility to the voters -- particularly those who cannot cite specific actions but are deputies in name only. Muscovites do not need "celebrity guest" deputies. For more than 10 years (five convocations) Comrade Stanis, rector of the University of the Friendship of the Peoples, has been elected a Moscow soviet deputy, but he cannot possibly report back to his voters when he does not work on the standing commission for youth affairs and does not take part in preparing questions. Other purely nominal deputies for several convocations include: Comrade Izyumov, first deputy chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, Comrade Kasyanov, RSFSR deputy minister of education, Comrade Sizov, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, Comrade Tkachenko, deputy chief of a USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry main administration, Comrade Trusov, Moscow transport prosecutor, and Comrade Yudashkin, chief of a Ministry of Civil Aviation administration.

In the light of the pointed remarks made at the 27th CPSU Congress and the 26th city party conference regarding the loss of Moscow's architectural identity, a comprehensive program for "Reconstruction of the Center" is being devised. A total of 2.5 million square meters of housing is to be reconstructed within the Sadovoye Beltway. Considerable restoration work is planned. The program covers the period through the year 2000. The aim is to transfer organizations and institutions at present occupying the ground floors of buildings to outside the Sadovoye Beltway and the city and to use the space for cafes and small, comfortable restaurants. Then there will be more life in the center in the evenings and there will be no gaping, dark, unwashed windows of empty offices.

The democratic atmosphere, the great activeness of the deputies, and their principledness in discussing the various issues make it possible to hope this session will be a turning point in restructuring and renewing the city's public life and will give vital impetus to the ispolkom's work and to all working organs of the Moscow City Soviet.

The session was addressed by B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

CHERNOV OUTLINES OFFICIAL CADRES POLICY

LD181651 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1245 GMT 18 Mar 87

[Report by correspondent Valeriy Pereslavtsev]

[Excerpts] The example of Yuzhnosakhalinsk clearly shows how acute and painful the question of work with cadres is here. We could name managers of enterprises and institutions who have literally been overwhelmed with party and disciplinary penalties for not coping with their duties over the years; but they go on leading. This is not because the obkom is not aware they are bad managers; they know it well but there is nobody to replace them. They cannot get literate, energetic successors who know how to work with people. As a humorist aptly noted: Power at enterprises more often changes hands than heads.

For many years no one thought about the need to prepare a reserve of managers as time has long demanded. Yuriy Vasileyvich Chernov, second secretary of the Yuzhnosakhalinsk Gorkom, says:

[Begin Chernov recording] Sometime in September-October 1985, as usual we formed a cadres reserve for the following year. In forming cadres for 1986 I came across the following phenomenon. You ask, let's say, labor collectives, party organization secretaries, oblast administrations and departments whom they are including in the reserve -- they have started to form their reserve -- and it turns out they are mostly people aged 50 or 55. No young cadres were put forward. Usually the argument was as follows: The chief engineer with long experience should without fail be the first leader -- the stereotype which we have always had. So how do we get away from the stereotype? How do we involve young people?

We've had to do some looking around, and I noticed something about Georgia -- democracy, election of leaders, appointments by election, I think it was in Georgia. [sentence as heard] That gave me the idea that we must without fail change the method of forming a cadre reserve; you see, we had to develop a principle of selection based on a totally different approach.

We used to have a party-economic aktiv school. Currently it is a recommended idea and there is a demand for such schools to exist for today's managers. We should be occupying ourselves not with educating today's managers -- they are already managing today -- we should be breeding young people, breeding future managers. So, all in all, we've abolished the party aktiv school here. [end recording]

People say breaking things up isn't building; it is not enough to abolish obsolete ideas and methods without developing new ideas. As we have heard, a party-economic aktiv school existed in Yuzhnosakhalinsk for many years, and it was considered to have completely fufilled its prescribed tasks. Then Chernov, head of the gorkom's industrial department, decided that the school was totally useless. After all, study there was primarily formal. It could teach very little to an erudite manager and nothing whatsoever to a helpless one. Students tried to avoid classes at the school by a variety of excuses. Even without it, as Yuriy Vasilyevich justly noted, they were being well educated -- at conferences, meetings, sessions and collegia. In short, at the gorkom's industrial department they reached the unanimous conclusion: We do not need a school of this kind. Today it is extremely vital to train a reserve of leading employees from young people under 35.

[Begin Chernov recording] We went to the labor collectives, we talked to party organization secretaries, we worked out a school statute, we somehow wrote it all in one breath, the statute that cadres under 35 should be selected for the school. They should be selected for their business acumen -- those who are respected by the labor collectives. Cadres should be nominated within labor collectives and then openly. The labor collective should have the right to recall their candidate from the reserve school. When talking to leaders and visiting labor collectives we have always and everywhere warned in advance that formalism in their selection should be eliminated.

The task was defined as follows: We are not forcing anyone to come to school. First of all, there is the principle of voluntariness and secondly, recommendation by the labor collective. What do we get from this? We get a high level of self-discipline at the school and good organization. If a comrade goes on missing classes, we inevitably remove him from the school list. [end recording]

The school of leading cadres reserve is not a project for the future. It has already been in operation for several months. Classes are held twice a month. There are 50 students. Prior to registration every one of those 50 was interviewed. In the interview, gorkom employees determined the candidate's level of education and intellect, his views and character traits, and even his temperament. After all, a graduate of the reserve school in the future might be entrusted with the leadership of a major industrial enterprise, a large labor collective. Chernov rightly thinks that in this business there are no trifles, nor can there be any. Thus in accepting candidates at the school for leading cadres reserve at the Yuzhnosakhalinsk Gorkom three factors were taken into consideration: The collective's recommendation, the candidate's willingness, and his degree of readiness to become a future manager. During the 2 years of training, the students at the school will also go through more than one moral and psychological test. Yuriy Vasilyevich has already worked out a system of situational tests to check the students' ability to resolve complex conflict situations. It is quite possible that not all 50 candidates will cope with such tests; not all of them will reach the finishing line. If there is a setback, so much the better for the cause: It will be possible to avoid making a mistake. So, how are the studies at the school organized in form and in content?

[Begin Chernov recording] We propose to provide certain compulsory skills in party and administrative work, the principles of economics, an analysis of economic activity in industrial enterprises, compulsory issues concerning legal ethics, psychological issues involved in leading a labor collective, the psychology of interrelations in a labor collective, issues concerning data processing and computer technology. We are introducing elements of business games. Let's take the business games. For example, the students get a task: In being appointed the manager of an enterprise, your superior organization sets the condition that you examine the possibility of transferring your enterprise to a 2- and 3-shift system. If such a transfer is not possible, what possibilities exist at the enterprise for increasing the utility coefficient of principal equipment and so on? What are your specific recommendations backed up by your reasons and a precise economic analysis? We played this game with concrete, factual material from our industrial enterprises. [passage omitted] [end recording]

The school of leading cadres reserve has only just been started. Now the important thing is to support in every way this good, very socially useful undertaking and to spread it to the oblast's rayons. The most important thing is to prevent formalism from taking over the experience of the Yuzhnosakhalinsk Gorkom which caused more than one good undertaking to sink.

Kiev Official on 'Complications'

LD251121 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0645 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Interview with Grigoriy Revenko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, with correspondent Petro Lenchukivskyy; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] [Lenchukivskyy] It is known Grigoriy Ivanovich, that the inconsistency in the work of party committees is occurring because the political and theoretical training and ideological and moral tempering of cadres are underestimated. How are the party organizations of the oblast solving the cadre policy?

[Revenko] The restructuring has affected all of us. The CPSU Central Committee January Plenum laid strong foundations for the party's work primarily through the cadre policy which must be implemented today along lines of principle. The Kiev Oblast party organization does not avoid these questions either at the level of primary organizations or up to the party obkom buro. We proceed from the premises that the degree of efficiency of the cadres will be appraised by their attitude to the restructuring and by their degree of involvement in accelerating the socio-economic development.

Let me be frank, this process requires an effort; there are many complications. Today, not all of us are ready, psychologically and professionally, to act as the times require. The first steps of democratization, openness, and especially criticism and self-criticism are not perceived in the same way in all places. The first thing I would like to focus our attention on is to draw the correct conclusions from the past, to solve the cadre question in good time, to resolutely overcome cadre stagnation, to strengthen those sectors which need strengthening, and to resolutely get rid of those who favor restructuring in word alone.

Recently, the party obkom buro has strengthened the leadership of a number of important sectors both within the party obkom and oblispolkom as well as locally. The first secretary of the Fastov Gorkom was released from this post for ignoring the requirements of restructuring where developing the initiative of primary party organizations is concerned, and for conniving with those who breach state and party discipline. The same fate also befell the second secretary of the Ivankov Raykom for violating party and state discipline and for displaying immodesty. All the same, I would like to stress that today's changes in the style of party supervision apply mostly to the outward economic side. The number of conferences and various meetings have gone down; the flow of information from localities has also been reduced. We have done away with certain elements of formalism and overorganization and established direct contact with people. [passage omitted]

In the past what was demanded from a leader was resoluteness and (?organizational) qualities. Today he must possess such qualities as competence, the ability to draw strength from science, progressive experience, and the desire to introduce economic management methods. Every leading worker must be imbued with a high degree of (?party spirit).

[Lenchukivskyy] In the present conditions the effect of any measure depends on the adhesion and discipline of party cadres. It was because of criminal irresponsibility and negligence that the breakdown at the Chernobyl AES occured, don't you think?

[Revenko] Here one must agree with you. We are putting the discipline and adhesion of party cadres to the forefront. The gravity of the lessons learned from the breakdown is still being felt. Even today the whole country is helping to rectify its consequences. A great deal has been done. In fact, today, as in the past, the party cadres have been fully mobilized to solve new tasks. The construction of Slavutich, the town for AES workers, is one of them. The first families will move into its new dwellings early in September. The situation has compelled us to select and place there some of the party cadres not only from Pripyat, but virtually from all parts of the oblast. The secretaries and instructors of the Pripyat Gorkom are now working on the construction site. We have staffed the Slavutich town soviet with excellent cadres. In a difficult situation they are passing through a genuine course of party tempering, learning the skill of acting fast and responsibly, just as the situation demands.

MOLDAVIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 14 MARCH

PM251137 Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 15 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held in Kishinev on 14 March. First secretaries of party raykoms, chairmen of soviet gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms, and leaders of republic ministries and departments who are not members of the Central Committee were invited to attend.

The keynote speech entitled "The tasks facing the republic party organization arising from the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum resolution 'On restructuring and the party's cadre policy'" was delivered by S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speakers in the debate were: N.A. Kutkovetskiy, first secretary of Floreshtskiy party raykom; M.I. Karpova, leader of a gear-milling team at the "Tochlitmash" Moldavian Production Association's S.M. Kirov Foundry Machine Plant in Tiraspol; N.A. Tsyu, first secretary of Kishinev party gorkom; I.V. Kolibaba, first secretary of Nisporenskiy party raykom; I.P. Kalin, chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers; Ye.D. Doga, deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Union of Composers Board; V.N. Voronin, first secretary of Bendery party gorkom; M.I. Snegur, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; V.N. Shenyagin, secretary of the Beltsy V.I. Lenin Production Association party committee; Ye.V. Sobor, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Cinematography; G.I. Yeremey, chairman of the Moldavian Trade Union Council; P.M. Grichuk, chairman of the Chimishliyskiy Rayispolkom; Yu.M. Gerasimov, chairman of the Moldavian Railroad; M.I. Krushelinskiy, first secretary of Chernenkovskiy party raykom; A.A. Zhuchenko, president of the Moldavian SSR Academy of Sciences; M.G. Dumbravan, chairman of the Kirov Kolkhoz in Ryshkanskiy Rayon; D.G. Zidu, Moldavian SSR minister of education; P.S. Zhuravlev, senior foreman of the Kishinev "Schetmash" Production Association; and V.A. Protsenko, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Agro-industrial Committee and minister.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum unanimously adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

The plenum heard the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau's account [informatsiya] "Progress in Putting Into Effect the Criticisms and Suggestions Expressed at the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Congress" which was delivered by V.I. Smirnov, second secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

Speakers in the debate were: V.F. Stanev, chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade; G.I. Belichuk, first secretary of Drokiyevskiy party raykom; V.G. Sinev, Moldavian SSR minister of Housing and Municipal Services; and A.P. Kara, leader of a tractorized field crop cultivation team at the "Druzhba" Sovkhoz-plant in Bessarabskiy Rayon.

The plenum resolution on the question under discussion was adopted unanimously.

The report, the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau account, and the speeches in the debates on them will be published in the press.

The plenum examined organizational measures.

The plenum relieved Ye.P. Kalenik of his duties as member of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum elected A.N. Sangeli, first deputy chairman of the Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Moldavian SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, to membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum released P.V. Voronin from his duties as member of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on his retirement.

The plenum promoted N.A. Tsyu, first secretary of Kishinev party gorkom, from candidate membership to full membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum elected V.V. Runkovskiy, chairman of the Moldavian SSR People's Control Committee, to candidate membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum relieved A.S. Vorotilo of his duties as chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department in connection with his transfer to other work.

The plenum ratified the appointment of V.I. Yakovlev as chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Economic Department.

The plenum released M.F. Dyeur from his duties as chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department on his retirement.

The plenum ratified the appointment of L.A. Bolgarin as chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Administrative Organs Department.

The plenum relieved N.V. Koditsa from his post as chief editor of the journal SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII for having compromised himself.

The plenum approved the appointment of V.T. Pynzaru as chief editor of the journal SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO MOLDAVII.

The plenum removed P.D. Kostin from membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee and removed G.I. Mustya candidate membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee for serious shortcomings in work and failure to justify the confidence placed in them.

The plenum promoted L.D. Dikusar, a spinner at the Tiraspol Cotton Production Association, from candidate membership to full membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum promoted A.I. Tsurkanu, chief of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Agriculture and Food Industry Department, from candidate membership to full membership of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee.

G.A. Shipilov, senior executive of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the plenum's work.

MOSCOW NEWS INTERVIEWS MOVIEMAKERS' UNION LEADER

PM251101 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 12,, 22 Mar 87 (Signed to press 17 Mar 87) p 11

[Olga Martynenko interview with Elem Klimov, "First Secretary of the USSR Film Makers Union": "An Absolutely Honest Cinema"; date, place of interview not given; first five paragraphs are MOSCOW NEWS introduction]

[Text] This is the aim of the current reconstruction in the Soviet cinema, Elem Klimov, first secretary of the USSR Film Makers Union, said when interviewed by an MN [MOSCOW NEWS] correspondent.

While the debate in the profession is still raging, the film industry is being reshaped and the relations with Goskino (the State Committee for Cinematography) are starting off on a more fair footing. The lofty goal proclaimed by First Secretary Klimov has already been attained in some of the films that have recently hit the Soviet screens. They are such movies as "Repentance", "Letters from a Dead Man" and "Is It Easy To Be Young?" What is in the offering? Will these films open the flood gates to a rush of equally courageous and honest movies? Helas....

For the time being "our pig-iron movie-cart is running the well established rut," says Klimov. The plan of subjects for 1987-1988 smacks of an utter failure and the public's expectations will, by and large, be frustrated.

Almost a year has passed since the crucial 5th Congress of the Union where pent-up passions were given vent to execrate -- and in no vague terms -- the deplorable practice of film management of the past that had been breeding cynicism, conformism and wheeler-dealer attitudes. The result was a vapid, jejune and hopelessly irrelevant cinema.

Was the vigour enough to work out a constructive basis that should at some point supercede the euphoria of denunciation? Otherwise, there is a danger that everything will be drowned in verbal adventurism.

It is only natural, replies Klimov, that last year has not, and couldn't have, brought solutions to the problems accumulated in the past. Therefore, the priority was given to developing a new system of film production. The new system adopted at the latest plenary meeting of the union provides for the transition from administrative management to economic regulation of the film industry that would take into account both state and public interests.

In aviation cant, the base make should be shaken off of all the gimmicks and gadgets to reveal its fuselage, its carrying skeleton. The skeleton of our system is self-supporting running, self-repayment and the freedom of creative work. Reform in the film industry means creative and economic independence of studios, open and democratic decision-making, and an atmosphere conducive to talent and honesty in the trade.

Inertia being great, the fight for the principles of the reform was long and exhausting. Some wanted to confine the reform to an experiment involving a few studios and look into the results at the end of the century. Others stood out for a "fundamental" redecoration that would change the appearance without touching the essentials. The ideologues of "non-reconstruction" reasoned as follows: Goskino has removed much of its pressure and the Union's position has been strengthened. It is even annoying to see pictures accepted virtually without corrections. We need no more.

[Martynenko] And what else is needed?

[Klimov] We need a reconstruction of mentality. The past has affected us all. I feel it myself -- deep inside, a cautious editor has settled in.

We must shake off the tenets of outdated notions. Only then will the existing precondidions for civic and honest art come into play. Only then will our goal of an absolutely honest cinema become attainable.

The new system will fairly swiftly expose who's worth what. The fully self-supporting running and independence of film studios will have them living on what they will be able to earn. They'll be asked to please use their brains. The opportunities are equal for all. The reform will not exclude the possibility of bankruptcies: A studio which goes broke will be disbanded.

[Martynenko] You are going to prove that "a lie doesn't pay," to use the catchword from one of the old, so-called "industrial", plays. However, if the fate of a picture is no longer decided by a Goskino authority and relies entirely on the mercy of the public that has been brought up on dozens of years of "cinema about nothing", what's there to guarantee high artistic values? Won't the trailblazers be the first to go broke?

[Klimov] In a recent letter from Lithuanian director Vitautas Zhalakevichyus, which was, of course, devoted to the reconstruction (it has been a long time since I have received letters on any other subjects) roughly the same concern was expressed: "What do we have to do so that the new rules of the game will not be conducive to a thriving of that same cinema we have both declared war on and spearheaded the reform against?"

This is the gravest and most ominous concern. Indeed, the new system is fraught with a danger of commercialization. We should go through the safety devices over and over again. [paragraph continues]

For example, it has been decided to set up a special fund to help the debutants and the studios that take risks by making high-quality pictures. One per cent of the total profits made by the film industry will be diverted to the fund, which will amount to about 3 million roubles a year. There is a project to establish a studio of Film Makers Union which would specialize in ground-breaking pictures, try new forms, and develop the language of the art. We are also going to set up another studio to work out film projects.

Unfortunately, our cinema has succeeded in distorting public tastes. There is a real danger of a conflict between the new honest and thought-provoking films and mass audiences. It is already the case with some of the recent releases. It is essential that the expurgation and education be carried out through mass media and wide lecturing on cinema. We need a change in the spectator's mentality. Our best means is good films.

The new system is unthinkable without changes in film distribution and projection, without real feedback. Up to now, the relevant statistics have been either falsified or concealed. I agree that a lie doesn't pay. And the advent of self-supporting running is impossible without a sociological service, and ideally, a computerized one. The film distribution system should be overhauled to become a differentiated network of multiplescreen clubs tuned to every interest in our society.

In short, the task is a huge one. We'll have to learn the ABCs of economics, planning, management, statistics, law and accounting. There is no other way out.

[Martynenko] When will the new system come into force?

[Klimov] Right now we are busy with the transition period. It will be the most difficult of times, for new principles will have to be introduced within the old framework of reference. We have to reconstruct the material and technical basis of our film industry to bring it out of the present state of near collapse. The structure of the industry is also to be changed. The new system will be in force in two or three years.

However, a lot should be done right now. Film crews and studios' staff should be immediately delivered of petty surveillance, and the granting of authorization to new scripts and films facilitated. To do this, no new instructions and directives have to be waited for.

[Martynenko] What kind of instructions and directives do you mean if the studios are independent and free to make their own choices?

[Klimov] I'm speaking about new regulations that are to legitimate the new conditions in which the cinema will be able to breathe and develop more freely. Under preparation is a document by the government, which will spell out the main principles of the new structure worked out jointly by Goskino, the Film Makers Union, Glavkinoprokat (the State Film Distribution Agency), studios and scientists.

[Martynenko] Considering this new system, could we draw an analogy to the film industries abroad?

[Klimov] There are no analogies, for the envisaged interaction and interpretation of the state and public in the film industry management will be possible only in the conditions of the socialist ownership of the means of production. [paragraph continues]

By the way, our colleagues from other socialist countries are following with great interest the developments in the Soviet Union.

Our goal is not the new structure per se. Reconstruction is carried out for the sake of a new substance. What kind of films are called for and how they will respond to the needs of our time -- these issues are going to be in the centre of the discussions at our next plenary meeting devoted to the reconstruction.

The reform will expose another problem: We are not so very rich in scriptwriters and directors capable of handling the new vital issues of our life. To ensure the infusion of fresh blood and youthful forces is the number one task. It is a real drama. More than one generation has been lost. We cry out for the brave and daring. But where are they? Many have failed to attain self-fulfillment and have been ever since dispersed across the vast expanses of Russia. Who can we take to task for it? Apparently no one. The inertia of the great anonymity is still with us.

But after all, the talent of the nation hasn't dried up and we should recover it. The new system provides for artistic contests and competitions that hopfully will sort out the cadres and pave the way for the advent of the young.

We can always fall back on the grand traditions of Russian culture that have forever sought to assert spiritual values. Even the lamentable years of stagnation did not preclude the best of our cinema from manifesting lofty spirituality and "upright" -- as opposed to base and low - content. My great expectations lie with the Lenfilm Studios, which is the uncontested leader. An atmosphere very conducive to artistic work is reigning in Georgian cinematography, and I wish it were so everywhere else. Some interesting pictures have escaped from Belorussia and the Baltic republics.

[Martynenko] According to the new system, how will the power be shared between the Film Makers Union and Goskino?

[Klimov] Our Union isn't interested in power per se. We are asserting the right of a public organization to regulate creative procedure. We prize our real participation in molding the fate of the art we have devoted our lives to.

The new regulations are very precise on the functions of the Union and Goskino. The state retains control over the industrial basis and the industry's strategy; it will forecast and coordinate the activities of the studios and provide the necessary training and education. The entire weight of responsibility for film production -- from the original idea to the final version -- will rest with the studio. The cinema's destiny will be in the hands of the artist.

We declared right away that any confrontation with Goskino would be futile. We are counting on genuine and honest cooperation. It is getting under way.

[Martynenko] How do you perceive a solution to a more general problem: the artist and the authorities?

[Klimov] Any solution will be inseparable of the political, ideological and psychological preconditions and a revolutionary turn towards a more democratic and open society. Frankly speaking, many of us had lost all hope of seeing such days.

It is great joy to witness and experience the new approach of the state to the development of arts and its eagerness to help us, the artistic community, in our most essential problems. To tell you the truth, I don't remember that any such attitudes ever existed. The ill-famed decrees of the 1940s are much easier to recall. By the way, they haven't yet been stricken out of the higher school curriculum.

[Martynenko] Is it easy being first secretary?

[Klimov] To make a film and a revolution in the cinema are two very different things. Brains are being crushed flat under the pressure of information. Scientists studying the work of our Union have shown that after the Fifth Congress the load of work done by the staff has increased by 25 times.

[Martynenko] Aren't you afraid to frustrate their trust by becoming part of a new "exclusive" set? Man is weak and flattery rarely misses the target.

[Klimov] Man is weak, indeed. My opinion is that the Union's secretariat, including the First Secretary, should be re-elected every five years. The same applies to the Goskino Board: People shouldn't overstay in high places if they don't want to be thought living on a life rent.

As for the "exclusivity", it is a very serious matter. Unfortunately, the human psychology seems to be geared to idolatry. Here, a lot depends on the public mood and the absence of any mass media bias. It seems that emerging is a new dangerous tendency: No criticism is directed against new secretaries. They are talented people, so why find fault? I wish that our media didn't succumb to such attitudes and that criticism remained merciless, honest and truthful. There is no other way not to lose face.

[Martynenko] This summer we'll once again welcome the Moscow International Film Festival. Will it be affected by the new currents in our cinema?

[Klimov] It will be shorter than usual, the selection procedure for the contest much more strict, prizes fewer and the board of judges smaller (it will not be chaired only by Soviet representatives). The festival will be less pompous and commercial and more artistically oriented.

[Martynenko] Will the main prize necessarily go to a Soviet film?

[Klimov] No, not necessarily.

MARCHUK OUTLINES AIMS IN RESTRUCTURING SCIENCE

PM231451 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 2

[Interview with Academician G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by IZVESTIYA scientific observer V. Konovalov: "The Scientist and the Time" -- place, date not given]

[Text] [Konovalov] Guriy Ivanovich, restructuring is underway in the USSR Academy of Sciences, as it is everywhere else in the country. How did you begin? What seems to you to be the most important aspect of plans being drawn up for the future?

[Marchuk] The ultimate point of all the present changes in scientific life and the main aspect of our plans for the future is to ensure a leading position for Soviet science along all main avenues.

Organizational measures are being taken for this purpose. For example, responsibility for the state of affairs in academy science was rather vague in the past. Academy of Sciences departments provided only the scientific-methodical leadership of institutes. Now their role is being substantially strengthened. A considerable proportion of functions formerly exercised by the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium are now being assigned to departments. Essentially, the departments themselves will now be the main working organs in the management of academy science. They have been given the right to manage material and financial resources, determine the plans of institutes under their jurisdiction, close down subdivisions which operate inefficiently, and establish direct international scientific ties.

This decentralization of management will enable the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium to concentrate its attention on major strategic tasks which are of the greatest importance for the Academy's life, as well as on the coordination of efforts by all Soviet science.

[Konovalov] Can it be hoped that the Academy of Sciences, which is growing older in terms of its age structure, will finally embark on its "rejuvenation" and that there will be a greater influx of talented young cadres?

[Marchuk] Yes indeed, at present a significant proportion of Academy members and many institute directors and presidium members are people of a solid age. Unfortunately, a stagnant situation developed in cadres policy. Leaders of institutes, departments, and laboratories developed a situation whereby it was almost self-evident that they would work there without any time limit. Competitions to fill leadership vacancies were purely formal.

This is why restructuring in cadres policy began after the 27th CPSU Congress. A universal certification was conducted. As a result of this, the 2.5 percent of associates in the USSR Academy of Sciences as a whole who failed to pass certification tests were dismissed. Another 5 percent were demoted. The certification proved that our most critical element now is the doctor of sciences level. Almost 10 percent of the total number of doctors of sciences -- 416 of them -- failed to pass the certification.

This is a direct consequence of the atmosphere prevailing in academy institutes. There were times when these doctors of sciences were creatively active, set up laboratories, and established schools, but they gradually aged and continued to live according to their former ideas. [paragraph continues]

As a rule, none of the pupils claimed the position of teacher. That was considered unethical. After all, the teacher frequently had major services to his credit. It was he who formulated the scientific direction. Where was he to go? In this atmosphere, competitions were perceived as "persecution" or "intrigue." The certification has started to change the situation, and this is good. A leader's timely withdrawal into purely scientific work must become a normal occurrence.

Age limits are now being introduced as regards leadership work. On reaching the age of 65, all except academicians and corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences must resign their scientific-administrative posts -- directors, deputy directors, and chiefs of laboratory, department, or sector. Members of the Academy, in view of their high qualification and work experience, will resign leadership positions between the ages of 65 and 70. The experience and knowledge which these leaders have accumulated over the years must now be totally dedicated only to science and cadre training. This is why the office of adviser to the USSR Academy of Sciences directors and Presidium is being introduced for members of the Academy of Sciences. Doctors of sciences will continue their work, according to certification, as either leading or chief scientific associates. Scientists will be able to concentrate on scientific work, work on scientific projects together with their pupils, be elected as members of department bureaus, conduct seminars, and spend more time writing books which sum up their experience. Such a cadre renewal system will encourage scientists to train their replacements earlier and will help them establish their successors.

At the same time it is planned to rejuvenate the membership of Academy of Sciences institutes annually on a planned basis, without increasing their numerical strength. There are, of course, certain difficulties here. And the housing problem is the main one. We will have to sharply increase the attention we give to social questions, including the remuneration of young associates.

[Konovalov] It is now becoming the rule that leaders at different levels should be elected. To what extent will this process affect the Academy of Sciences?

[Marchuk] The democratic principles have always been developed in the Academy of Sciences. We have always elected our members and academician-secretaries by secret ballot, initially at department level and then at general meetings of the USSR Academy of Sciences. It is also by secret ballot at general meetings that we elect the USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium or introduce amendments to the statute regulating the life of academy institutions.

The process of democratization currently underway in the country must also make us look critically at the prevailing procedures, but here there is a danger of going too far. For example, if the right to elect a director is vested in an institute's collective itself, this could have negative consequences. Yes, a good man will probably be elected, but without any guarantee that he will also be a good scientist capable of being the institute's scientific leader. We must not forget that the director of an academy institute is simultaneously its scientific leader. If the post of director is taken over by someone who is tactful, solicitous, and a good organizer but is inadequate as scientific leader, this will mean the end of science and the institute will swiftly decline. This is why we must make absolutely certain that institutes are headed by strong scientists. This is a fundamental truth for the Academy of Sciences. If we are not fully satisfied with a director as organizer, this shortcoming must be corrected by bringing in a strong replacement, and this is what we are doing.

Institute directors must be elected by general meetings of departments, which are well acquainted with the level of work in their sphere both inside the country and abroad and are in a position to assess how promising the candidates are. Elections of institute directors cannot be left to "take care of themselves." Prevailing moods among the collective could run contrary to state interests.

As for intrainstitute democracy, my view is that the final word here must rest with the scientific council. It is scientists who must elect other scientists to leading scientific positions. Candidates could be discussed by the entire collective, but the voting should be left to the scientific council. As for leaders of the economic link -- deputy directors for general matters and leaders of administrative services -- it would be reasonable for them to be elected by the institute's entire labor collective. Thus we must clearly define how candidates for specific leadership positions are to be elected, and by whom. We still need to build up a certain amount of experience here.

[Konovalov] Clearly the Academy of Sciences' main task involves fundamental research. It is, however, typical of the scientific and technical revolution that it has sharply reduced the distance dividing the production of promising results from fundamental research and their practical implementation. Essentially, a process of fusing science and technology is now underway in many sectors. Unfortunately, scientists from the Academy of Sciences at times actually abandon their work at the halfway stage, limiting themselves to just publishing the results of their research. Do you consider this correct?

[Marchuk] This is not a simple question. A scientist's task is to research, understand, and invent, while it is the designer's or engineer's task to actually do, to take a scientific idea to specific materialization in the form of new equipment, materials, of technology. All these abilities are by no means always "synthesized" in one single person, and it is hardly proper to condemn him for this. In my view, it is simply a matter of working together.

If we were to look at science in general, we would notice two levels. The first involves academic and fundamental research. This research produces revolutionary advances in the development of production forces, but at times it can take decades. By way of an example, today we are all accustomed to the use of computers everywhere, but all this is based on foundations laid 2-3 decades ago by the electronics industry, and almost 100 years ago by Boole's algebra, which produced the binary numerical system.

It must also be pointed out that fundamental research ensures that science pursues its own development and creates fundamentally new methods, mathematical apparatus, and instruments which are necessary for general scientific and technical progress.

Of course, we do have much unutilized potential and reserves and our advance could be faster, and this is the main task of restructuring.

The second level concerns sector science, which relies on fundamental research for its development. It is faced by more precise and specific tasks, and it deals most frequently with the process of major improvement of existing technologies and machines. Here it is possible and necessary to set specific and firm time limits for the production of results.

The main task of sector science is to bring advanced ideas more swiftly to practical implementation. It has been calculated that any scientific idea is devalued by a factor of 2 within 4 years.

This is why each year's delay devalues the previous chain of research.

The importance of sector science to the entire national economy determines the priority given to it in financing and appropriating material resources and manpower. It is no accident that some industrial ministries annually receive more funds for their sector science than the entire Academy of Sciences. Academy institutes employ 50,000 scientific associates. Sector sciences employs more than 800,000. This means that there are people to take over. It is only necessary to strengthen the ties between academy and sector science.

The Academy of Sciences is the "scout corps" of the scientific army, its frontline detachment. And if, instead of performing its direct functions, it engages in work that is inappropriate to it, the entire army of science is slowed down in its onward march. Scientific publications by academy scientists are a most important work. Their swift utilization in the environment of sector science is of colossal importance.

[Konovalov] The 27th CPSU Congress decisions say that the technical orientation in the work of academy institutes must be intensified. In order to achieve this, however, the traditional structure of academy institutes which has prevailed since before the war must be changed. We often see proportions like 500 scientific associates to 20-30 workers in institute workshops. Figuratively speaking, our institutes now have inordinately large "heads" and highly emaciated production "legs." Don't you think that we ought to substantially reinforce the experimental laboratory and design base of research at academy institutes?

[Marchuk] You are correct on this point. Unfortunately, in the past the USSR Academy of Sciences unjustifiably closed down its technical department, and this had highly negative consequences for scientific and technical progress in our country. In order to correct the situation, we recently created an Information Science, Computer Technology, and Automation Department and a Problems of Machine Building, Mechanics, and Management Processes Department. Of course, the new institutes under these departments will experience major difficulties, and they will take some time to establish. Unfortunately, other institutes also need serious consolidation of their experimental and design bases.

Even institutes of a purely theoretical nature now can no longer manage with just desks: They also need personal computers and powerful mainframe computers. On the whole, their availability in academy institutions is lagging not only behind world standards, but even behind our sector institutes.

We have decided to significantly strengthen the experimental base of all academy institutes. For the Academy of Sciences this means switching from the extensive to the intensive path of development now being followed by the whole country. For this purpose, we primarily need good instruments. The recently adopted resolution on the development of scientific instrument building in the country provides a solid foundation for ensuring that by 1995 we will have reached world standards as regards the availability of the latest modern instruments for Soviet science.

[Konovalov] Unfortunately, academy scientists' work is still dominated by the principle. "I do what I want to do and what I can do." Don't you think that it is necessary to step up the planning principle and give priority to development along the avenues the country needs? Maybe competitions ought to be organized for the best ideas in scientific research, and special provision made to finance work by the winners of these competitions?

[Marchuk] That is an interesting idea, and we are already working on it. We have decided to start by forecasting development along the main priority scientific avenues. Leading scientists in the country have already produced around 150 forecasts on numerous fundamental problems. On the basis of these forecasts we would like to elaborate state programs through the year 2000, with all academy institutions being involved in their solution. This will be our plan.

Some specific tasks like, for example, the development of new generation computers could be solved on a competitive basis. In many areas, however, competitions and even the drawing up of programs would produce no results. I would like to stress once again that much scientific research is organized according to the Russian fairy tale principle: "Go somewhere, don't ask me where, and bring back something, don't ask me what." There is very much that we cannot foresee, and historical experience proves that some discoveries are unpredictable.

The prompt evaluation of the importance of discoveries which are made and the creation of conditions for the development of broad research in this area is another matter. Both programs and competitions are useful here.

[Konovalov] The USSR Academy of Sciences is also responsible for the work of republic academies. Unfortunately, even the small republics are still trying to openly copy the structure of the all-union academy. The press has made the point that this is incorrect and that priority development ought to be ensured for the strongest institutes. Is it not time to tackle this more specifically?

[Marchuk] Yes, the process of simply copying the all-union academy is unfortunately developing in some republics. This is, of course, pointless. We recently held a conference with the presidents of all republic academies, which agreed that the goals and tasks facing them must now be formulated more precisely. We cannot allow ourselves the luxury of either unjustifiably duplicating work or encouraging a "catch crop science." The republic academies now have many first-class scientists, laboratories, and institutes, and they must be given priority in development; there can be no "leveling" in our work. And the restructuring of republic academies' work must be implemented on the basis of all-union programs.

Institutes under both the all-union academy and republic academies which cannot find their own place within these programs must be either reoriented or disbanded and their resources channeled into avenues demanding active development.

[Konovalov] On the whole, which forms of work by the Academy of Sciences itself and of its interaction with sector and VUZ science seem to you to be the most promising?

[Marchuk] As for the Academy of Sciences itself, I believe that the creation of a state program for fundamental research is the most important. As regards interaction with the country's VUZ's and leading sector scientific research institutes, broad scope is offered here now by the new statute of the USSR Academy of Sciences scientific research institutes. It offers an opportunity to create a flexible and swiftly restructurable institutes structure. Academic institutes will henceforth depend for their development on the permanent laboratories, where powerful scientific schools have already taken shape, and on temporary scientific collectives targeted on the quest for new ideas.

Now it is possible to set up temporary collectives as legitimate structural subdivisions for periods of up to 5 years in order to complete targeted programs and projects. A USSR Academy of Sciences Presidium resolution makes it possible to set up engineering centers and temporary science and technology laboratories in institutes. Academic institutes can set up temporary scientific or science and technology collectives, including young people's collectives, designed to solve specific tasks on the basis of the cooperative principle and jointly with other scientific research institutions under the jurisdiction of any sector, VUZ, enterprise, or association.

It is very important for the Academy of Sciences, which is frequently the birth place of discoveries that are needed by many sectors of the national economy, to be able to set up intersector science and technology complexes or to participate in their work. This is a new and efficient form for pooling the efforts of scientists, designers, and production workers. Such complexes will be highly significant in accelerating the development of our entire science and economy.

All doors are now open to active scientists, to their talent and daring. Every one has an opportunity to display his abilities for the universal good.

TASS REPORTS ON COSMONAUTS' WORK SCHEDULE

LD241211 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 24 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 24 TASS -- A TASS correspondent reports from the Mission Control Centre:

Soviet cosmonauts Yuriy Romanenko and Aleksandr Laveykin have been working on board the manned space complex Mir for forty-five days.

Today a considerable part of the crew's working time is devoted to geophysical research. Observation and photography of the Soviet Union's territory in medium and southern latitudes and experiments for further study of the upper layers of the Earth's atmosphere are planned.

Operations to handle space cargoes delivered by the automatic transport spacecraft Progress-28 are being finalised.

The cosmonauts have placed the space cargoes into the basic module, and are filling the vacant compartment of the spacecraft with used equipment.

The tanks of the station's propulsion unit have been refuelled.

Work in the near-earth orbit is proceeding in accordance with the planned programme.

MEETING REVIEWS MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

PM201145 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Mar 87 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Preparing the Motherland's Defenders"]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 18 Mar -- A meeting of the republic's party and soviet aktiv was held in Alma-Ata today to discuss questions of military-patriotic education and young people's preparation for military service. The reports delivered by Colonel General A.V. Kovtunov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, and V. I. Yefimov, Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee department chief, and the speeches stressed that service in the USSR Armed Forces is the sacred duty of every USSR citizen. The young people of the Land of the Soviets have frequently demonstrated their boundless devotion to the traditions of the fighters of older generations. Soviet servicemen are worthily fulfilling their martial duty.

But the conference noted that substantial shortcomings have still not been eliminated in the military patriotic education of the republic's young people and in preparing draftees. In particular physical culture and sport, especially their technical and paramilitary forms, are underdeveloped in individual rayons. Those who are responsible for the development of marksmanship, multiple sports proficiency including parachuting and seamanship, dog training, model-making, and parachuting deserve many reprimands. The labor and defense readiness tests are frequently conducted only formally and on checking those awarded the labor and defense readiness badges sometimes do not warrant the qualification attributed to them.

The meeting outlined specific measures for the further improvement of mass defense work with young people and the education and preparation of draftees for Army and Navy service.

The aktiv meeting was addressed by G.V. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

DONAHUE PROGRAM ON SOVIET SERVICEMEN VIEWED

PM251119 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 24 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Review by Lieutenant Colonel V. Pogrebenkov under the rubric "Deliberations in Front of a TV Screen": "'Donahue in Russia'" Encounter with Servicemen"]

[Text] This could be the title of a program filed by U.S. journalist Phil Donahue at the Taman Guards Motorized Rifle Division named for M.I. Kalinin and shown on Soviet television 21 March.

The program has already been screened in America -- it was made for U.S. television viewers. This in itself is unusual: Showing a film about Soviet servicemen in present-day America, telling people what they think about. Therefore even 7 minutes of information about our army is a noteworthy event. Especially if one is to believe the publicity, according to which P. Donahue's programs are relayed to and picked up by 214 stations in the United States and abroad and are also broadcast on the U.S. forces network.

What thoughts did this program provoke? It seems to me that its usefulness for both us and the Americans is unquestionable. It is useful for us to look at ourselves from another angle. To give some thought to the problems which perturb Americans. And there is another, in my view very important point: We must learn to defend our convictions calmly, producing good and conclusive arguments.

What, in my opinion, constitutes the usefulness of the program for Americans? Above all, they were able to see for themselves that Soviet servicemen are not monsters, that they are not gorilla-like creatures, which is how the U.S. mass media frequently portray them, that, on the contrary, they are ordinary, normal people. With qualities and shortcomings. Our servicemen are capable of loving and being indignant, joking and dreaming.

The U.S. television viewers were also able to see for themselves that the Soviet servicemen who took part in the meeting are thinking people. And what is more, that they are people who do not think in stereotypes. This was particularly clear when they were asked to express their views on the subject of U.S. misconceptions about "Soviet expansionism" raised by P. Donahue. Or when the anchorman tried to draw a parallel between U.S. problems and Soviet reality. For instance, when Donahue asked: "If your country declared war and your conscience was telling you that this war was immoral, would you go and fight?"

I found the Soviet servicemen's answers to questions about their relation to the Americans interesting. One of the questions even was: "Tell me, honestly, whether you believe that Americans who are the same age as you want to fight you?"

The thought that predominated in our servicemen's answers was their faith in the common sense of the American people. Maybe their answers were a bit too optimistic. However, at the same time our servicemen are aware that the interests of the American people and the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex are by no means the same thing.

In response to the appeals to "Kill a Russian!" we are not producing films and books which foster hatred toward the American people. This goes against our laws and our morality. As a Soviet writer aptly put it, the USSR has declared a moratorium on kindling hatred toward the American people. It is a pity, though, that it is a unilateral moratorium. While improving our combat readiness an enhancing our political vigilance, we are at the same time trying to think in terms of reason and peace. Our love of peace is inseparably linked with our readiness to rebuff anyone who might be tempted to test the strength of the Soviet borders. This idea was a leitmotiv in the Soviet servicemen's answers.

We do not know what Americans' reaction to this program was. I would not want to claim that they found all our servicemen's answers convincing, or that they liked them. Unquestionably, however, these answers were a sincere expression of the ideas of young Soviet people in military uniform. And it occurred to me: What if Soviet television asked U.S. servicemen to answer similar questions? Such a TV reportage would undoubtedly also be interesting and useful for both Soviet people and Americans from the viewpoint of strengthening mutual understanding between our people.

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